New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1671. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Investigating Committee—Undignified Persecution.

Character of the Testimony before the Committee—The Daily Times Justified.

PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF THE BILL TO INCREASE THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Kansas Delegate Case—The Submarine Telegraph Bill—Death of Hon. John Barney.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

My case still stands *in statu quo*. In the meantime, the healthy action has commenced, now that the hour of passion and panic has passed. It is beginning to be understood that my statement relative to propositions made to me by members never was volunteered as testimony, and that I did not present it as *the* basis of my letters on corruption;—also that witnesses before the Committee have established important facts, sufficient alone to justify my convictions. Be assured that when all my own examination is taken from the secret inquisition and published, I shall stand justified in my entire course by every honorable man.

The Committee, and particularly One, have now resolved their conduct towards me into undignified persecution. I shall bide my time in patience, and then hold their conduct up to the merited indignation of the country.

The Committee ordered me to the House to-day with a view to reincrimination, but for some reason they failed to recall me. Probably they have discovered that they cannot well take me out of custody to go to the Committee without releasing me from my present commitment for contempt. They seem very fearful that I shall slip through their fingers if they give me a reasonable chance.

The passage by the House of the bill to increase the pay of the officers of the Army by such a large vote, insures the prompt concurrence of the Senate.

The Committee on Territories will next week make a report declaring the seat of the Kansas Delegate vacant. The grounds of this I stated weeks ago. Of course there is little hope of success, but it is important to force men to the record. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The moral convictions of yourself and your regular correspondent have been justified before the Committee. A *prima facie* case has been made out against one or more members of the House. Then the Committee have moral convictions of corruption as well as the DAILY TIMES. The parties implicated have been served, or will be to-morrow, with the testimony against them, to give them an opportunity to refute it. The members charged are confident that they will be able to clear themselves.

A warrant has been issued this evening against J. R. SWEENEY, on the affidavit of WELCH, of Connecticut, to arrest him for perjury in a portion of his testimony before the Committee.

The investigation will probably close to-morrow or the next day. The Committee think themselves nearly at the end. W.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

MR. CHESTER, for a few minutes only, was before the Select Committee this afternoon, but was unable to throw light on the subject of the investigation. Probably the examination of witnesses will be completed the present week. It is said the testimony of Mr. SWEENEY, an ex-assistant doorkeeper of the House, and Mr. TRIPLETT—two of the witnesses indicated by Mr. SIMONTON to the Committee—is the most important yet elicited.

Mr. SIMONTON has engaged Mr. BRADLEY, of Washington, as his counsel.

The Committee on Elections will act definitely next week on the Kansas case. The best impression seems to be that they will report that the seat should be vacant on the ground that the House by a large majority at the first session refused to admit either Mr. WHITFIELD, who was elected under the Kansas law or Mr. REEDER, who was elected by persons who did not recognize them, and that there is no resolution of the House or any law of Kansas directing a special election to fill the vacancy.

The House was officially informed to-day that the President has approved the Compulsory Witness bill.

Hon. JOHN BARNEY, Ex-member of Congress, and long known to the political and fashionable circles of Washington, died this morning.

It is thought expedient by the friends in the House of the Submarine Telegraph bill to delay calling it up for several days, in order to give time to correct many misapprehensions on the subject, and allow all the members to be fully posted as to the merits of the case.

Character of the Bill to Compel Testimony—The Debate in the Senate—Another Case for Investigation.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

THE TESTIMONY BILL.

The President has not yet signed the act passed by the Senate yesterday, making refusal to answer a question before a Committee of Congress a misdemeanor. The debate against the bill in the Senate was a most powerful one, and it is really surprising that it should have passed. The necessity for *some* measure, however, to compel the testimony of witnesses, was so generally admitted, and the passion excited by the resistence of citizen SIMONTON to the will of the august House of Representatives, combined together to hurry the body on to action without due deliberation. To-day the sentiment is very strong against the bill. It is denominated monstrous and unconstitutional by men who voted for it; and unjust, tyrannical, and mischievous by many who voted for it, and yet believe it may be adjudged to be Constitutional.

The failure of the President to sign the bill with the hot haste which marked its passage through the House, encourages the opinion that he is hesitating about doing so at all. A dispassionate examination shows it full of imperfections. Attempt to apply it, and its incongruities and its infractions of the Constitution are also at once exposed. It interferes with the Constitutional prerogative of the Executive. Suppose a Committee of the House desires to know the contents of a treaty pending in the Senate. It may, in such a case, summon the Secretary of State, or the President himself, and inquire *what* treaty he had sent in, and if he should refuse to answer to the Committee's satisfaction, the President or the Secretary would be a law-breaker, and amenable to the penalty.

The law is incongruous, too, and cannot be executed so as to accomplish the purpose it has in view. The witness before a Committee, under this law, is stripped of all the rights of a witness under the common law; and yet, if he shall decline to answer a question before the Committee, his case is then sent to Court for trial, and one of the questions of fact to be passed upon by the Jury is: "Was the question asked by the Committee a pertinent one?" and that must necessarily be determined by the rules of evidence governing the Court in which the trial is had. A question which, in a Court of law, would at once be rejected as inadmissible, would be held to be pertinent by the Committee, and its answer be insisted upon. But if the witness offends, and in his new relations of accused under the law makes in defence the point that the question was not pertinent, that issue of fact must be determined by the Jury who try him, under the common-law rules which are universal in our Courts.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, was of those who made strenuous resistance to the passage of the law; and you will find his minority report and his speech against it, to be among the ablest and most eloquent documents of the day. He planted himself upon the distinct ground that it infringed upon the Constitutional rights of a citizen,—that it was legislation in fact, to cover and apply to a special case already before the legislative power,—and that it improperly restricted the liberty of the Press. Mr. HALE and Mr. WILSON also made powerful appeals in behalf of the freedom of the Press,—and Mr. SEWARD urged that the law was so infamous upon its face that it would necessarily become a dead letter upon the Statute book. This whole question is one of such great importance in its public bearings, that I trust you will not deem me too prolix in regard to it.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting affair is just presenting itself to the public in consequence of the conduct of the Administration. It will be remembered that by the treaty of 1805, the United States took under their protection HAMET CARAMALLI, the Ex-Pasha of Tripoli, and all his descendants and followers. This protection was accorded in consequence of the alliance made by the Barons, on behalf of the United States, with HAMET CARAMALLI, for his aid in the war against the then reigning Pasha of Tripoli. CARAMALLI's son is now here, pressing a claim against the Government under the contract of alliance aforesaid; but in order to substantiate his claim it is necessary that the State Department should furnish certain official papers on its files—which the Department refuses to do. He demands a passport as a *protégé* of the United States, that he may go back with safety to Turkey. This, too, is refused, on the pretended ground that he is not a *protégé* of the United States, but a Turkish subject. He insists that the papers of the Department will show that he has the right to the protection which he claims; but the Department will not expose its records for *that* purpose, because if they *do*, the records must expose the other part, to wit, that his claim to pecuniary indemnity is a good one. It is not improbable that a Committee of Investigation will be ordered by the House. SIGMA.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of the introduction of a bill to secure the actual settlers the alternate sections of land reserved in grants to States for railroad purposes.

The Senate discussed the bill establishing a Naval Depôt at Brunswick, Ga., and after a debate passed it.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be required to direct Topographical Engineers to inquire and report whether public interests will be promoted by a survey of the Niagara River or any part of the same.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

THE CASE OF MR. CHESTER.

Mr. CHESTER having been brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker propounded to him the questions heretofore ordered to be put, namely: Why he did not appear before the Select Committee in pursuance of the summons of the 16th inst., and whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as may be put by the Committee. Mr. CHESTER's answers under oath were read. To the first question he said he never entertained nor intended any disrespect to the Committee of the House, but having made arrangements before this subpœna was issued summoning him to appear before the Committee, to return home and attend to private business, which could not be neglected without great detriment to his interests; under these circumstances he did not think it was required that he should attend on the precise day named, and had it not been for the storm he should have been here on Monday last without the agency of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who would bear witness that he evinced no disposition by *habeas corpus* or otherwise to avoid the summons.

To the second inquiry, he says he is now ready and will answer.

These answers being entirely satisfactory, on motion of Mr. FLORENCE Mr. CHESTER was discharged from arrest.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

Thursday and Saturday were set apart for the consideration of business relative to the Territories, as two former days specified for that purpose were absorbed by questions of privilege.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. QUITMAN, the House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the bill increasing the pay of commissioned officers in the Army and military storekeepers, twenty dollars a month, and commutation to thirty cents a ration.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The House passed the bill to enable property, to a considerable amount, belonging to an emancipated slave, who died intestate, to descend to his slave wife and children, their owners being willing to set them free. The reason for this act is a belief that the property, under the laws of the District of Columbia, reverts to the United States without such legislation. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Wm. A. Schafer vs. *Jas. A. Scudday.*—This was a conflict between titles to a tract lying in what is known as the Swamp Lands of Louisiana. In 1841 Congress granted certain lands to the State of Louisiana for the purpose of internal improvement, and in 1849 another grant was made of the Swamp Land. The State Legislature passed appropriate acts disposing of the lands under each grant. SCUDDY located the tract in controversy under the State law, disposing of the internal improvement land, and the location was approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. After the Swamp Land Act by Congress, SCHAFER located the same tract as Swamp Lands, and the Commissioner of the Land Office revoked his approval of the first location.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana say that the State could not dispose of the Swamp Lands until certain conditions precedent were complied with, but it was different with the internal improvement grants. If the grants of land by Congress were to different grantees, questions would arise which cannot arise where both acts grant the land to Louisiana. The Court cannot go behind the patent from the State, which is unaffected by the action of the Federal officer. The action of the General Land Office was not to reinvest title in the United States, but to change the grantee under the State law, and was void."

Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, and held that the title depended on the State law, which had been adjudicated, and the Supreme Court had no authority to revise their judgment.

Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

McFaul vs. *Ramsay.*—This was a motion to reinstate a case which had been docketed and dismissed by the defendant in error. The rule of the Court is, if the record is not filed on or before the first day of the term next after the issuance of the writ of error, the defendant may come in on motion and file the record for docketing and dismissal. This was done by RAMSAY, the defendant in error—and the motion was to reinstate the case on the affidavit of MCFAUL that the record not being filed in time was the result of a mistake, and not negligence. He spoke to the Clerk to make it out, and arranged with a banking-house in Burlington, Iowa, to pay the necessary fees—when he returned to St. Louis, his place of residence. The Clerk made out the copy of the record, but failed to call at the Bank for his pay, and the Bank failed to call on the Clerk. Thus it was the record was not sent up until called for and fees paid by defendant.

Chief-Justice TANEY held that a dismissal of the case was in the nature of a *nisi*, and where it can be shown, as this case, that the failure to file record was the result of accident rather than negligence, the Court has always reinstated the case. Ordered accordingly.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.—This being motion day, no business was done, and the Court adjourned to attend the funeral of the deceased son of Mr. CARROL, Clerk of the Court. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Case No. 38.—*Thomas Richardson* vs. *The City of Boston.*—Argument continued for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. MADDEN reported a bill for the amendment of the General Insurance law, so far as relates to Marine and Mutual Insurance Companies. This bill provides that no Company shall make a dividend when the capital stock will be impaired thereby, and that in case such dividend is made, the stockholders be held individually responsible for the amount of it! allows any such Company to increase its cash capital to any amount deemed proper by it.

Mr. MADDEN reported favorably on the bill to increase the Mercantile Insurance Company's capital to $300,000.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported unanimously against Mr. BARR's petition in the contested seat of the Third District, confirming Mr. RICHARDS in his seat.

BILLS NOTICED.

To reduce the number of Loan Commissioners to one in each county.

By Mr. RIDER, to repeal all laws authorizing horse-racing in the State, and to repeal the bill for the incorporation of the Company to improve the breed of horses.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PETTY, imposing a penalty of $10 for the destruction of small birds.

BILLS PASSED.

To sell the Wallabout Burial Ground.

To amend the charter of the Lefferts Park.

A resolution requesting information as to the number of pardons granted by the EXECUTIVE of this State for the past ten years was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution requiring the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether it was Constitutional for the Legislature or Governor to appoint any officers whose duties pertain solely to cities and villages. Laid over.

Mr. BROOKS' bill to create a Board of Canvassers in New-York was discussed till the adjournment. No action was taken on it. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS.

A number, for a Prohibitory law.

To amend the usury laws.

For the relief of Country Banks.

For the International Bridge Charter.

BILLS NOTICED.

For an appropriation to the Free-State settlers of Kansas.

To amend the act relative to the convict State Prisons, so as to prohibit contracts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Two, to amend the act in relation to the Brooklyn Courts.

To protect purchasers of real estate at sales of partition lands owned by several persons.

Mr. PENNINGTON introduced two bills to amend the juror act, and regulate the Police Department of Brooklyn.

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY to confirm the action of the Board of Supervisors, New-York, in the appointment of Clerk to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

By Mr. HANFORD, constituting the wife or husband the ultimate heir of the deceased.

By Mr. J. J. REILLY, to abolish Pawnbrokers in the City of New-York. This bill abolishes all existing licenses: makes illegal the loan of money on any description of property at a higher rate then seven per cent.

By Mr. BRADFORD, to legalize divorce cases for desertion or brutal treatment.

Mr. POMEROY introduced two bills to amend the Charter of New-York and regulate the Government of the Central Park.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. J. REILLY moved that the Committee on cities and villages be empowered to send for persons and papers, relative to the New-York City bills now before the Committee. Lost.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH moved that the Judiciary Committee be requested to report a bill in conformity with article 8, section 9, of the Constitution. The object is to introduce a general bill restricting the power of cities to levy taxes above a certain amount. Adopted.

Mr. FLOYD JONES called up the resolution declaring it inexpedient and unwise to enact any prohibitory law.

The question pending was Mr. FOOT's motion to amend by declaring it expedient to enact a prohibitory law.

Mr. JONES made a speech in reply to Judge FOOT's remarks, denying that the Democratic Party is the party of rum and Slavery, but declaring it opposed to prohibition as oppressive and unconstitutional.

After debate, Mr. JONES' resolution respecting a prohibitory law was tabled. Adjourned.

The Election of Mr. Spencer as President of the State Senate.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The statement of the vote on the election of MARK SPENCER, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, on Saturday, was entirely incorrect. No Republicans voted for Mr. SPENCER. He was elected by 10 Americans, who voted for him by preconcert, and 4 Democrats, Mr. SPENCER voting for himself. Twelve Republicans were present. Mr. UPHAM did not vote, and Messrs. RAMSAY, RICHARDSON, HALSTED, and another were absent.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIPS LORD ASHBURTON AND MANLIUS ON GRAND MANAN—LOSS OF LIFE.

EASTPORT, Monday, Jan. 26.

The British ship *Lord Ashburton*, from Toulon for St. John, N. B., was totally lost on Grand Manan on the 19th inst. All the officers were lost, and only eight men out of twenty-nine were saved, and they badly frozen.

The ship *Manlius*, from Newcastle for St John, was totally lost on Grand Manan. The crew were rescued after being over a week in the boat and in the woods. Captain NOYES, of the revenue service, goes to Grand Manan to-day to render assistance.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER STANDARD.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 26.

The schooner *Standard*, from East Florida for New-York, was fallen in with in a sinking condition, and the crew taken off and brought here yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 26.

A full-rigged brig, reported to be the *Sachem*, twenty-three days from Lubec for New-York, put into Newport on Sunday night with the loss of her top-gallantmast, sails, flying jib, foretopmast, and stay-sails, and the vessel and sails more or less damaged.

Weather, Mails, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 26.

The weather is moderate. It has been raining and thawing since noon. All the railroads in this vicinity are open, but the trains are very irregular. Advices from Davenport state that there have been no trains over the Mississippi and Missouri Road since the 19th inst. BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

We have received no mail from the South to-day. There is no prospect of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad resuming travel for the present.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 26.

There was a great snow-storm here yesterday. Over two feet of snow fell on a level. It appears not to have extended for over ten miles around.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

The cold here was intense early this morning, the thermometers ranging from 8 to 5 degrees below zero. The cold has moderated, but is still severe.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 26.

Our harbor is open, and the weather is moderating. The thermometer is only 17° below zero this morning.

The Harbor of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

A meeting of merchants at the Exchange to-day, presided over by JAMES M. BEEBE, adopted a resolution to secure the immediate opening of Boston Harbor. The city has already expended $2,000 in the work which will now be perfected by contributions from Insurance offices and mercantile parties interested. The work of cutting the channel progresses rapidly.

Death of the Widow of William Wirt.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mrs. WIRT, wife of the late WILLIAM WIRT, died at Annapolis yesterday.

Inauguration of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 26.

The great event of the season in our fashionable world, the Inauguration Ball at our Academy of Music, is in progress this evening. The throng is immense, and the dresses surpass in brilliancy anything ever witnessed here.

Fire.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 26.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the large building known as the Mountaineers' House, situated in North Watertown. The building was occupied by a great number of mechanics. The large bridge leading to North Watertown was also burnt. The damage is $20,000, and insurance.

BURNING OF AN ALMSHOUSE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Almshouse for Insane Poor in South Reading was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and two female inmates perished in the flames.

ROBERT BURNS.

Anniversary of the Poet's Birth-Day.

Festivals in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Original Burns Club of this City celebrated the Birth-day of the great Scottish Poet last night at Potter's Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-street. The poet was really born on the 25th of January, but on that day, this year, fall on Sunday, the anniversary took place yesterday. Wherever Scotchmen were found, all over the world, yesterday was a Red Letter day to them, as Catholics say of certain days in their Calendar,—a day marked with a white stone, as the ancients used to designate their memorable occasions. But not only to Scotchmen was the day dear; Americans joined yesterday in the celebration of this day, and were as enthusiastic as his own countrymen, in welcoming the 98th anniversary of the birth-day of ROBERT BURNS.

After the company had assembled in an ante-chamber, they marched into the dining-room, led by Mr. PETER KENNEDY, dressed in Highland costume, and playing a national march on the bagpipes. The table was furnished with the customary delicacies, while before the chairman, Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM, the celebrated Scotch dish, the Haggis, smoked upon the head. Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN "addressed the Haggis," repeating BURNS' well-known poem to that dainty, commencing:

"Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race,"

prefacing it by a few words to the American guests, who were presumed to be ignorant of the peculiar position among dishes. BURNS, he said, in all that he wrote, had in view the amelioration of the condition of peasantry, in distinction to the aristocracy, and he never exemplified this purpose more than in his laudation of the Scotch pudding—the dish of the Haggis. We could not but notice, however, that the Haggis was very sparingly partaken of, even by the countrymen of BURNS, while Americans, when they got it on their plates, tested it scrupulously, and did not return to it. They were well repaid for their abstinence from Haggis, by the numerous and generous dishes afforded them by the bill of fare.

After the dinner was discussed the Chairman proposed the first regular toast: "The Day we Celebrate—the Birth-day of ROBERT BURNS"—and the meeting of honor to all men, as the whole world by the world one of its truest poets and noblest souls."

Drank with nine cheers. The Chairman said, in reference to the toast, that next to one's own countrymen, no people paid him greater honor than Americans. In every town in the United States they were uniting with Scotchmen, on their occasion, in honoring BURNS. In Europe, he had been informed, were doing the same thing, and when the electric telegraph was stretched across the Atlantic, who could say that the endeavors of Scots in this City would not be able to exchange sentiments, on this natal day, with those who paid him homage by the "banks and braes" of his own "bonnie Doon?"

A song, "Our ain Robbie Burns," was sung by Mr. MELVILLE; after which the second toast was announced: "The Genius of BURNS—Its rays illuminate alike the cottage of the peasant and the palace of the prince, and shed enlightenment on the path, and give faith to those who love their race and strive for human advancement and progression."

The next regular toast with which to crown that followed this toast, Mr. MELVILLE followed with BURNS' touching lyric, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." Thus the third toast touched the purest and quickened the hearts of all Scotchmen present. It was: "The Land of CAKES—wherever the Scotch heart beats, some little difference has existed among certain "higher Scots," relative to the manner in which the celebration should be conducted, and hence the two gatherings of last evening. Both, however, were well attended, and the memory of BURNS was as dear to each, as if no difference existed.

The Burns Festival in Brooklyn.

ROBERT BURNS' Brooklyn admirers met some seventy-five strong at the Pierrepont House, and sat down at 6 o'clock to an admirable dinner, over which Mr. JOHN STRATTON said grace, after the formula which has blessed much meat before now, beginning with

"Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race."

At the head of the table presided JOHN MASON, Esq., assisted by JOHN BUTLER and JOHN STRATTON, Esqrs., as Vice-Chairmen. The Second Vice-Chairman and CHARLES BURT were afterwards. Dinner, as is proper among those who think more than they speak, extended deep into the evening before the speaking commenced. When it was over, the following toasts were read and spoken to as named below; thirteen each two a fine string band, placed at one end of the room behind HONEST DUNCAN, played, and under the national flags of Scotland and America, "discoursing," as Lord BACON said when His Grace, Sheepshaggis, volunteered upon the harp, "eloquent music."

TOASTS.

1. *The day and a' who honor it.*

Song—"A man's a man for a' that."—STRATTON.

2. *Burns*—The poet of nature; may his memory be as imperishable as the greatness of his song, and the ennobling principle it inculcates.

3. *The land o' Cakes*—Scotland.

Music—"Here's a health, bonnie Scotland."

4. *The land we live in.*

Response by Hon. Judge PALMER.

Song—"The Red, White, and Blue."—Mr. SMELY.

5. *The Poets of all Nations*—Who have faithfully devoted their genius to defend the oppressed, honor the humble, and to inspire humanity with the love of Liberty, virtue, and independence.

Response by WM. HOSMER, Esq.

6. *The Ladies*—The finest work of Creation, tender in our sickness, joyous in our prosperity, the glory of our household, their smiles are the smiles of our soul, their affections the true happiness of life. Response by E. A. GOZMAN.

7. *The Press*—The handmaid of Science, the bulwark of Liberty, the lightning directed by genius to rend the obstructions which impede the progress of man.

Speeches, complimentary to the press, followed, and then several pertinent volunteer toasts and speeches. The company broke up in excellent spirits about midnight, singing "Auld Lang Syne."

THE FESTIVAL AT CONSTITUTION HALL.

A large gathering of Scotchmen and others, friends of BURNS, and ardent admirers of his genius and lofty independence, met last night at Constitution Hall, Broadway, and celebrated the anniversary of his birth-day with a good dinner, appropriate toasts and speeches, and the poet's own songs, capitally sung. It would have been well, perhaps, if all Scotchmen and admirers of the Poet in the City, could have held their festival under one roof. Some few years past some little difference has existed among certain "higher Scots," relative to the manner in which the celebration should be conducted, and hence the two gatherings of last evening. Both, however, were well attended, and the memory of BURNS was as dear to each, as if no difference existed.

The Burns Festival in Brooklyn.

ROBERT BURNS' Brooklyn admirers met some seventy-five strong at the Pierrepont House, and sat down at 6 o'clock to an admirable dinner, over which Mr. JOHN STRATTON said grace, after the formula which has blessed much meat before now, beginning with

"Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race."

At the head of the table presided JOHN MASON, Esq., assisted by JOHN BUTLER and JOHN STRATTON, Esqrs., as Vice-Chairmen. The Second Vice-Chairman and CHARLES BURT were afterwards. Dinner, as is proper among those who think more than they speak, extended deep into the evening before the speaking commenced. When it was over, the following toasts were read and spoken to as named below; thirteen each two a fine string band, placed at one end of the room behind HONEST DUNCAN, played, and under the national flags of Scotland and America, "discoursing," as Lord BACON said when His Grace, Sheepshaggis, volunteered upon the harp, "eloquent music."

TOASTS.

1. *The day and a' who honor it.*

Song—"A man's a man for a' that."—STRATTON.

2. *Burns*—The poet of nature; may his memory be as imperishable as the greatness of his song, and the ennobling principle it inculcates.

3. *The land o' Cakes*—Scotland.

Music—"Here's a health, bonnie Scotland."

4. *The land we live in.*

Response by Hon. Judge PALMER.

Song—"The Red, White, and Blue."—Mr. SMELY.

5. *The Poets of all Nations*—Who have faithfully devoted their genius to defend the oppressed, honor the humble, and to inspire humanity with the love of Liberty, virtue, and independence.

Response by WM. HOSMER, Esq.

6. *The Ladies*—The finest work of Creation, tender in our sickness, joyous in our prosperity, the glory of our household, their smiles are the smiles of our soul, their affections the true happiness of life. Response by E. A. GOZMAN.

7. *The Press*—The handmaid of Science, the bulwark of Liberty, the lightning directed by genius to rend the obstructions which impede the progress of man.

Speeches, complimentary to the press, followed, and then several pertinent volunteer toasts and speeches. The company broke up in excellent spirits about midnight, singing "Auld Lang Syne."

FROM KANSAS.

FROM HAVANA.

FROM MEXICO.

Interesting from Havana.

SPANISH FLEET AGAIN ORDERED TO THE MEXICAN COAST—OUTRAGES AGAINST SPANIARDS IN MEXICO—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The Spanish squadron has again been ordered to Vera Cruz. The vessels have taken in provisions for a four months' cruise. They will not all go to Vera Cruz, but divide themselves among the towns on the Gulf. The *Isabel Catolica* will remain at Vera Cruz. The Captain-General has been induced to take this step at the instance of the several Spanish Consuls in Mexico, who represent the people and authorities to be extremely incensed against the Spaniards. Several atrocious robberies and murders have been committed in Cuernavaca and Tantapec by ALVAREZ' soldiers. In one large sugar estate every Spaniard was butchered in cold blood. The whole diplomatic corps of Mexico, including our own minister, Mr. FORSYTH, has protested against the foul act, and although President COMONFORT ordered an investigation of the facts connected with the case, no one believes that the offenders will be brought to justice, for the simple reason that the murders were committed by the very men that uphold COMONFORT in power. General ALVAREZ has written to the Government a long statement of the affair, and accuses the Spaniards of having been engaged in several of the late "*pronunciamientos*" against the actual Government. The lives and property of the Spaniards throughout the country were considered unsafe.

It is believed here that this last act of Mexico will bring matters to a speedy conclusion, and that Spain will invade the country at any sacrifice. Orders will be sent by the next mail-steamer for naval reinforcements, but I do not think that Spain possesses navy enough to attempt anything beyond a blockade of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Mexican steamer *Democrata* was handed over to Señor Don JOSE FERRER one day last week, at the request of the Mexican Consul, who represented him to have been duly authorized by his Government for the transfer. She now lies at our Navy-Yard, undergoing some necessary repairs previous to starting for the seat of her late exploits.

Col. BLYTHE, the American Consul, left here this morning in the *Quaker City* for Mobile. *On dit*—that he will return with a partner.

The "Estrella del Norte" was given last Sunday and Monday nights, but has failed to please our public. Attendance unusually large. The weather is delightful since the last norther. Business is looking up, and several large purchases have been made in new sugars for Spanish houses.

The Wreck of the Black Warrior.

Arrival of Some Goods by the Steamer.

Commencement of Work.

Commenced for Week.

The Mail Sheet of Coal.

The United States mail steamship *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. W. Cheeny, from New-Orleans via Havana, after one of the most stormy passages on record. The vessel has been stripped of rigging and boats by the terrible gale of the 16th and 18th inst., and everything combustible above the deck was used by the fires of the furnaces for the purpose of making steam, to enable her to reach Norfolk. The announcement, that she was safe, after the long and painful suspense caused by her detention, produced much rejoicing in the city, and a great many persons assembled at the pier foot of Robinson-street, North River, where she stopped, to inquire the condition of the vessel, and to satisfy their curiosity. Of the large number of vessels arriving at this port since the commencement of the stormy season, none of all we have seen exhibited stronger proofs of the violence of the tempests encountered on our coast, than did the *Black Warrior* as she came up—shorn of spars, her bulwarks and one wheelhouse knocked away,—minus her boats from the davits, and dismasted with her.

An interview with one of the officers enables us to state the particulars of the gale, and the succession of disasters that overtook them after their departure from Havana.

The *B. W.* sailed from Havana on the 14th inst., with thirty passengers, and a crew of sixty persons all told. Nothing material occurred during the first three days except some strong head winds, and the thermometer ranging lower than usual; the steamer made good headway and promised an average passage to New-York.

At midnight of the 17th, when about 50 miles from the Capes of Virginia, a heavy gale came on from the Northward, afterward hauling to N. N. E., accompanied with a hard sea, which caused the steamer to pitch and roll with great violence. The engines were slowed first, so as to keep steerage way on the ship.

A succession of violent moon-squalls followed, so that they could not see the ship's length in any direction. Sea was making all over the vessel. At 8 P. M. it was found impossible to keep the ship head to the sea, and a dredge was formed by lashing the top-mast and topsail-yard together, with a six-pounder cannon and 600 pounds of grate bars attached to sink them, which was paid out at the end of sixty fathoms of hawser. Although this was found of some service, it was not sufficient to prevent the steamer from filling off into the trough of the sea, where she labored heavily, the sea occasionally breaking with tremendous force over her. The fore-topmast backstay parted, and the head of the foremast, with topmast, topsail-yard and fore-yard, went by the board, carrying with them the main-topmast. The mizen-mast lost a night spar, and remained standing.

A heavy sea boarded her forward, smashing their yawl-boat into a thousand pieces, and carrying two other metallic boats away from the after davits. About 1 o'clock Monday morning, a lull occurred, lasting half an hour, when the wind hauled to the N. W. and blew a hurricane: the main spanker was set, but it had hardly been hoisted out when it was blown into ribbons, and thus every sail had been blown away; the vessel continued thus wallowing in the trough of the sea—her larboard, wheel-house and boats attached being carried away, and everything movable washed off the forward deck; the vessel was also so badly loaded up with ice that it was impossible to get about. In this situation they were drifting before the fury of the gale, until 3 o'clock P. M., (Monday,) when upon consultation it was decided to get steam on the vessel. As the coal had already given out, the spars, and all the woodwork of the forward state-rooms were cut up for fuel; the cargo was broken out to get at the dunnage; large quantities of grape-boxes were emptied of their contents; in fact, everything that would burn, and could be spared from the interior woodwork of the ship were cut up and used in generating steam. By these means the steamer was got under way once more, and headed to the northward, and during Monday night the gale so abated as to enable her to make headway, all hands, including passengers, being kept constantly plying their axes to everything within reach to supply fuel.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning they found themselves in the Gulf, 100 miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake. As the steamer made progress to the westward the sea became smoother, and at 4 o'clock P. M. they made the land, which proved to be "Nag's Head;" the sight of which, and of the stout timber growth which crowned the hills, looked very inviting, but it was impossible to land on account of the heavy surf, and they steamed onward, making the best possible use of every combustible article on board. Strong doubts were entertained that their fuel would give out before they should reach the Chesapeake.

At 6 o'clock the next morning, however, they were opposite Cape Henry, which they had scarcely doubled when the engines, like a tired giant, gave up the contest and stopped, every splinter of fuel having been consumed; the anchors were let go, and during the forenoon the propeller *Piedmont* came alongside and towed them up to Point Comfort, where they anchored near Fort Monroe. The passengers, during this protracted scene of suffering and danger, bore themselves most creditably. The women passengers, also—of whom there were several on board—manifesting great courage and fortitude during the trying ordeal. When the anchors were well down, and the vessel and her passengers were once more safe, there was a general scrambling for the bunks and a good long watch below. During the gale, and until the vessel was at her anchors, Capt. SMITH was constantly at his post, never leaving the deck, or scarcely changing his clothes. Most of the officers and crew were more or less frost-bitten.

The officers at Fort Monroe generously contributed from their own private stores several tons each of coal, which, with what they were able to purchase, gave them sufficient to make the trip to New-York. The steamer was, however, once carried away from her anchors, and set aground upon the Rip Raps, and the Purser and a crew of men had a narrow escape with their boat in the ice.

To Captain TOTTEN, and his fellow-officers at Fort Monroe, and to Mr. JAFF, the light-house keeper, as also to many of the citizens, the officers of the *B. W.* express great obligation for their prompt and generous assistance.

The *Black Warrior* sailed from Point Comfort on the night of the 24th, and encountered immense fields of heavy ice all the way from Cape Henry to Barnegat, and northward of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Below we give the published Card of the passengers, and extracts from the steamer's Log:

STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR, }
Sunday, Jan. 25, 1857. }

We, the passengers from New-Orleans and Havana, would, as we are bounden publicly express our admiration and gratitude for the heroic conduct of Capt. J. W. SMITH, and officers and crew under his command, during the terrific gale experienced by the *Warrior* during her late passage. To say that they did their duty, under circumstances most trying to a sailor, would be faint praise; with a fortitude undaunted by disaster, undiminished by fatigue, for 60 long hours they battled with the fierce storm; and when our despairing hearts had surrendered, and all hope had fled, their energetic deeds infused new life and comfort, though their limbs were bitten by frost, and eyes blinded by snow and sleet, and suffering from over-work and want of sleep. All honor be to our ship, officers and crew. (Signed,)

D. W. HENDERSON,	S. BLOOM,
F. LACAPIER,	LOUI CHARLES,
A. NARCONNE,	F. NEYREY,
N. TOURNE,	E. AYNAUD,
JOHN CHAPERS,	E. GERBER.

LOG.

Jan. 16—Day set in with a very heavy gale and the sea very heavy; at 1 A. M. the wind hauled North and blowed tremendously, with a dreadful sea on; at 2 A. M. the wind hauled N. N. E., and blowed a hurricane; at 4 A. M., slowed the ship down; at 5 A. M., carried away the foremast head, taking with it the topmast topsail-yard, and carrying away the fore-yard in the fall; at 6, the ship labouring very heavily; from 8 to 12 no change in the weather—all hands employed clearing away the wreck; at 10 A. M., shipping much water, which forced itself below deck; at noon dreadful hurricane and tremendous sea running; from 12 to 4 P. M. do.; at 12:30 the ship made a heavy lurch, and washed the fore-scuttle, after-skylights, and all the movables off deck; at 9 P. M., the engineer reported but 36 tons of coal in the ship. The Captain called by the Committee a pertinent one?" and that must necessarily be determined by the rules of evidence governing the Court in which the trial is had. A question which, in a Court of law, would at once be rejected as inadmissible, would be held to be pertinent by the Committee, and its answer be insisted upon. But if the witness offends, and in his new relations of accused under the law makes in defence the point that the question was not pertinent, that issue of fact must be determined by the Jury who try him, under the common-law rules which are universal in our Courts.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, was of those who made strenuous resistance to the passage of the law; and you will find his minority report and his speech against it,

[illegible]

Washington, Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

The snow-blockade seems to be raised at last, and I hope therefore to be able to resume my correspondence from the interior day, until it will not seem to again interrupt it. Should it, however, be thus buried in subjects than newspapers, I beg you to consider the circumstances of embarrassment under which it is endeavored. The fact is, that yesterday your correspondent had the House of Representatives arraigned before the bar of public opinion for a gross usurpation of power not granted them by the Constitution, and the result is, that he finds upon his hands the Sergeant-at-Arms [illegible] Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms—in selecting whom for the less of his liberty to go where he chooses and select his own companions, your correspondent finds that he has assumed a fearful responsibility. In truth, this deputy, in relation to whose "close custody" I really am deeply concerned, is no less that elephant which the poor man won in a raffle. I have got him fast, [illegible] enough; but what in the world to do with him, I scarcely know. As he sits just in front of me, [illegible] his nose and puffing the curling smoke from a fragrant cigar, resolutely endeavoring to fill the room which hangs so heavily on his hands, my heart swells with compliance. Now he pokes the fire desperately, and each thrust makes a corresponding twinge at my conscience, which reproaches me for thus holding him an unwilling prisoner without "due process of law."

Perhaps you would like to know how and where I am situated. At the present writing I am in the office of my old friend, Mr. Dodsworth, the gentlemanly Captain of the Capitol Police. And, by the way, now I think of it, I believe it was your humble servant whom the House ordered into "close custody,"—although the surrounding circumstances all tend to the impression that my guard already alluded to, is the victim in fact. The Captain's office is not a very inviting place, generally, and a man could scarcely be ensnared for declining to "settle" here, even upon the order of a white-haired gentleman from Africa, with pea-dervish bill in hand. Really Uncle Samuel should be ashamed of himself, for condemning the Captain and his aids to a retiring place so meanly located and shabbily furnished. A shockingly ragged carpet just attracts attention to the stone floor, which would never be noticed if the woolen article was not supposed to hide it from view. Please to take notice that I am not in a "lock up." I desire that important point to be distinctly understood. No. No. There's the "lock-up" over there in the corner. It's an ugly looking place—that's a fact; but even it could be endured by a body possessed of a little philosophy. It's a regular dungeon, dark and dismal, with a small window grated with iron bars. And that reminds me of the difference between "close custody" and "close confinement"—the former means outside the bars, with the door wide open as mine stands now—(rather a chilling indication of freedom in this weather, it must be confessed,)—and the latter means a position behind the bars, and no door inviting an exit. True, I am well guarded—having with me, during much of the time, two officers of the House. Don't believe for a moment that I am regarded as so desperate a character that one man, well armed, could not keep me safely. That is not the reason of my double attendance; but the Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms, impressed by a due sense of the overwhelming responsibility devolving upon him as the custodian of so important a State prisoner, is on hand as much as he can be to see that his Deputy, my more immediate guard—"known and accepted as such"—does not permit me to escape. Except for the consciousness of the cares I am heaping upon him, I could not but be profoundly grateful for so entertaining a companion. He is a perfect FLOOD of good nature and jollity, the very instant the unnatural dignity of his new position releases him from its remorseless grasp, and permits him to unbend.

But to my quarters. There lies an immense marble clock, without hands—probably intended to remind me that for me, at least, time has ceased to run at present. Near it, covered with appropriate cobwebs, stands an hour-glass, with its sands evidently innocent of any timely motions during the last decade. A rickety table, some dilapidated limping chairs, a broken pitcher, cracked mirror, dirty washstand, and the fixings, and several dusty lanterns, of the original pattern, about complete the furniture of my present quarters. Over in one corner there stand a brace of ferocious United States muskets, with fixed bayonets, on which the rust has made rich feast for many years. Over the old-fashioned mantel is ranged a long row of mysterious looking keys of ancient and curious pattern. In the midst of them hangs an immense horse-shoe, to drive away the witches, doubtless. Near by, is a suspicious-looking padlock of material proportions, guarded by a club that would well serve Hercules. Passing over some empty bottles, so suggestive of departed spirits, I see nothing else worth notice save a dust-covered gun-stock. What it is doing here I cannot undertake to say. A malicious wretch at my elbow insinuates that it was found of too small capacity to reach the roof expanded in the House of late, and has consequently been laid aside among the relics of a past age. I will not indorse the roguish suggestion. I think it's an inferential savesam upon a great, powerful, dignified and august body. So don't remove the rascal.

Briefly, I am comfortable. I am here but temporarily until I can see my counsel, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and many kind friends, who are conveniently near. After a little I go down to private quarters, at a fashionable boarding house, where I shall have every comfort, and all the delicacies of the season. Having got rid in this communication, of all the bad temper which the proceedings of the last two days had engendered, in my next I shall give you what I trust will be an interesting account of my experience in a Congressional Inquisition,—together with grave suggestions in regard to the whole subject which now engrosses so much of public attention. S.

Mr. Stanton's Remarks in the House Concerning his Refusal to Answer Questions.

From the Congressional Globe.

THE SPEAKER.—I, WM. SIMONTON, I am instructed to propound to you the following interrogatories: Are you ready to show cause why you should not be further proceeded against for the said alleged contempt? and if so, whether now or at some other time? You are at liberty to answer them as follows:

MR. STANTON.—I am ready to answer, and to answer now. I have come to the House to better clear, if I have committed any offence against them, at this time and in this manner. I am no speaker; I am no lawyer; I am a member of the press; and though unaccustomed to address public bodies or assemblies, I stand here with confidence on the correctness of the course I have taken, and a full conviction that I had, pursuing the path of duty; and I trust I shall receive, under the consciousness of my conscience, to the end. I have very little to say, and I shall say it as briefly as I can.

I think that gentleman who have addressed the House to-day in regard to this matter have made some statements of fact. They were unintentional I [illegible] and I am happy to have this opportunity to [illegible] on record as not at all of the gentlemen of the [illegible] for they have treated me with uniform [illegible]. They are executing an order of the House according to their convictions of duty, and it is not [illegible] of the mistakes I refer to, and a radical one, is [illegible] they have promised and so stated to the [illegible] this investigation depends on something [illegible] have written or published. I beg here to refer [illegible] to the letter of the resolution, that it has no such basis. If they will go further, and take the [illegible] New-York DAILY TIMES of [illegible] they will find that [illegible] and by any such proceeding. A gentleman rose in his place and moved a committee of investigation, based on general rumors and statements in the press—not mine alone. I think that, without exception, every member of this House who took the floor on that occasion, declared that he placed no reliance on newspaper statements. Each and every man disowned all that press, and said the House was not to look into statements made by those who conducted it. An honorable gentleman rose in his place, and vindicated the moral convictions which I had expressed, and then the House came forward as one man, and ordered an investigation.

I submit, then, that the investigation is not based upon anything which I have said or written, and that its responsibility for proof rests not upon my shoulders.

I wish to say one word more, as preliminary to the excuse or apology I have to make for the position I occupy, in regard to the power of Congress or of the House; for it must be remembered that as an American citizen I am entitled to make my conduct comport with the law, and that no man, and no body of men, can sustain the proposition, that I am to be treated as independent of law. So it will be perceived that my action in the premises is to be judged by the law, as I understand it, or as it is decided to exist. I had believed that this House had no just power to punish for contempt.

Gentlemen have suggested an argument to show an opposite state of facts. They have read to you the law of 1798, and one of more recent date, which give to a committee certain judicial powers; and upon that basis they assume that they have all the power of the judiciary, and they assume the right to hold me, a free American citizen, in custody, not according to "due process of law," but upon a mere *ipse dixit* of this House. They seem to have overlooked the fact, that even admitting that the Committee have judicial powers for certain purposes, they have not the judicial powers of a court in all respects. And if their argument is good for anything, it must be good to show that they have any and every power of a court; they must have the power of a Grand Jury to find an indictment; they must have the power of a Petit Jury to find a verdict; and they must have the power of a Judge to pass sentence!

They have overlooked still another fact, and that is, that courts of law do not derive their power of punishing for contempt from any loose and general idea of rights; and that the laws creating them, and giving them the power, make its existence clear and unquestionable.

I have great respect for the House and for the Committee, as I have already stated in my answer. I was not desirous of placing myself in conflict with the House; but I am before you; and I stand here protected by that provision of the Constitution which declares that no man shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law. If I am now, at this hour, deprived of my liberty, by any "due process of law," why does not some gentleman rise here and show the law? Will any man contend that the Constitution of the United States intended that the House should have the power in a specific case to make a law applicable to that case? Surely not.

I am charged, Mr. Speaker, with inconsistency in having promised a confidence which I refused to violate, and yet with having stated to the Committee that I had knowledge of certain specific facts. Now, I think that injustice has been done me in that suggestion. There is no evidence that I have made charges implicating members of this House. I am not aware, if it is so, that the Committee have one particle of proof—and I maintain that they have not such proof—that I have made charges for which I am responsible here.

But as to this matter of confidence: as I have stated, gentlemen came to me and bound me to secrecy. I accorded the confidence unreservedly, not knowing what they had to communicate—whether an important public document—important to my readers; whether it was an important fact to control or affect my own judgment in regard to the discharge of my duties, or whatever it might be. I had the right, I maintain, to receive their confidence for my own purposes. I have not volunteered any charges against anybody which should make it necessary that I should violate that confidence. Your Committee have asked me sundry questions. They have insisted that I should make statements to them which I told them would not be legal evidence when given. They said to me, that "whatever is stated here which is not legal evidence, of which we shall be the judge, we will not make public." Then I am relieved from the charge of making statements, to go out to the world, which I am not ready to establish by oath or by evidence of circumstances. I have not stated in general terms in this letter, (holding up that published in the TIMES of the 6th inst. or in other which the House might make the basis of action, that "Congress" is corrupt. I have never made specific charges, so that any member here should feel that he ought to rise in his place and say these charges refer to me—or that he has the right to ask me, "Do you refer to me?" If I have, let the Committee show it.

What I have done is this: Having been convinced that corruption did exist—having a moral conviction of that fact—and I venture to assert that scarcely a gentleman upon this floor is without the same moral conviction—having this moral conviction, I have felt it, as a member of the press, my right and my duty to denounce it upon such moral conviction. Sir, it is a matter more than of right, it is a question of duty. You have a responsibility to your constituency. I, as a member of the press, have mine to a constituency. I have moral convictions, and I have made statements which, in terms as I have stated, were based upon "moral conviction" alone. The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in the very editorial article which was read preceding the appointment of this Committee, distinctly stated that these things could not be proved; and in saying that, it declared quite as distinctly that we had no legal evidence. I went before your Committee and I stated to them not only that the answer to the questions which they propounded to me would be no legal evidence if I should give it, but that, having kept myself clear from all this corruption which I believe to exist, I did not, and could not be supposed to, have any legal evidence of the fact.

I stated to them distinctly, from the very outset, that I had no evidence—no personal knowledge; and gentlemen will see that it is impossible that I should have any, unless I made myself *particeps criminis*. I had a right to believe that the Committee would not publish these statements when they were not legal evidence; and I ask gentlemen to relieve me, in their own breasts at least, of the charge of having made statements to go out before the world reflecting on individual members, or on the House, and yet refusing to substantiate my reasons for the statements. I have no corroboration of my testimony, even were I to answer this question. Every gentleman knows that the man who attempts to corrupt another, or to lead him to the point of corruption, does not do it in the presence of witnesses. It is not, therefore, in the nature of the case that I could have corroborative testimony. And I ask the members of this House as men—I ask them as gentlemen, whether, under all the circumstances, they ought to press me to a statement which it is beyond my power to corroborate, which, in the nature of things, could not be corroborated, and which could only cast suspicion on individuals without carrying conviction?

Now, again, Mr. Speaker, as to my right to make an arrangement of confidence such as I have described, and such as I deem myself bound to observe. You have not on your statute books any law forbidding that confidence—none whatever. Make such a law, and I will observe it. Make such a law, and when Mr. A. or Mr. B. comes to me, and wishes to make a confidential communication, I will say to him, "Yes, I will receive it, subject always to the provisions of this law."

But now in what position am I placed? Your Committee have called me before them under existing laws. I have answered fairly and frankly many questions in relation to matters of fact. I have indicated to them, as I could do without violating confidence, where they could obtain facts which will satisfy this House, and satisfy this country, that I was not so very far wrong in risking my publications on moral conviction. Your committee go further. They allowed me to say to them that I had knowledge which I had a right to have under your existing laws; and having got that from me, they now come here, and, upon the basis of an admission thus obtained, ask you to pass a law which shall compel me to answer that question when it shall be put to me again in the future, and which shall punish me by fine and imprisonment if I persist in my refusal to answer. Therehave the very basis of that question from—where? From outside rumor? No, no; but from the answer made to a question which they put to me—an answer which I gave under the laws as *they exist*. Is it right—is it constitutional, to make a law which shall entrap me in this way, and visit upon me all the effects of an *ex post facto* law? Is it right thus to deprive me by indirection of the guarantee which the Constitution gave me? If this law which they now propose to enact had existed, they would never have known from any source, in all human probability, that I was the receptacle of any such secret. There is no provision of law which could have forced me to answer the original question which is made the basis for the second. It is of that law which they now propose to enact had stood on the statute-book, I could have declined to answer on grounds which every court would admit.

I do not intend—I have not intended—to go into any extended argument at this time. I did not expect these proceedings to this extent. I had a right to expect a different conclusion of to-day's proceedings. If the House will hear me, I would like to state more closely my proposition by a little figure. Suppose some gentleman—not it be the Speaker if you choose—had come to me, and after binding me to confidence had unfolded to me a plan for the destruction of the Treasury building. I should feel that under the seal of confidence I have no right to go and make affidavit that the Speaker has made such a proposition, or that he designs to-morrow night to destroy that building; and every gentleman would see that it would be an act of folly for me to attempt any such thing, as from his superior position he would in all probability crowd me to the wall. I could not substantiate the statement; but would I be released by that consideration from uttering those warnings which would be necessary to save the building from destruction? Certainly not. And that is exactly what I have done here. I take up the Minnesota land bill. I state certain objections to that bill, which I say make the bill itself look suspicious. I present that question—not to Congress, but to the country. I say that this bill on its face would seem to give corroboration to the rumors floating about, that corruption is used to pass such a bill. I make that question not to the House, but to the country. I simply warn the House against permitting the crime to be consummated. I ask them to look carefully into the bill, and to look carefully into all the circumstances, and see for themselves whether these suspicions have any just foundation.

I have simply done my duty in the way in which I believed I would best accomplish a good purpose, and in the way which was best calculated to preserve my own integrity and my own reputation. I stand precisely now in the position in which I should stand, if, in the illustration which I have made, I had gone and warned the Secretary of the Treasury that a plot was on foot—in my belief or in my honest conviction—to destroy the building to-morrow night, between the hours of twelve and two. And gentlemen, if had a right, independent of this argument, to suppose that this House would not hold me bound to answer a question, the answer to which, as I have stated, would involve a violation of confidence. I might refer to a case now on the records of this House, placed there not many months back, in which a very large number of gentlemen in this House voted, directly, that the House had no right to censure a member for not violating confidence, even though they might have supposed that the failure to violate that confidence would permit an act which the House itself denounced. I have nothing more to say on that subject.

I simply wish to remind the House of what I have before stated—that I am no lawyer. I have made no preparation. The brief sentence I have with me were written down as suggestions were made here during the discussion of to-day. They were noted down at the moments; few as swiftly as, and are very incomplete. I am unable to make such an argument as ought to be made in this case in behalf of the rights of citizens and the rights of the press. I had no notice that it was intended to take this proceeding in the House. I had no knowledge whatever, beyond the fact that this Committee proposed to come to-day to this meeting room and take their preparations. In the secrecy of their chamber they have fully discussed the subject. They have investigated it fully; and I am called here without notice, or opportunity for preparation, to meet the result of their laborious deliberations. I submit to the House, then, that under these circumstances they ought to give me further time to be heard by myself or by counsel. However, I leave myself in the hands of the House—trusting not to their magnanimity, but to their convictions of what is due to justice.

Senator Pugh's Objections to the New Law Concerning Testimony—Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, dissents from the recommendation of his colleagues in favor of House bill entitled "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony," reported the 22d inst.

The second section of the bill contains three propositions, together with a proviso. The propositions are:

1. "That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any Court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act."

2. And that no statement made or paper produced by any witness, before either House, or before any Committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any Court of justice;

3. And no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such paper, may tend to disgrace him, or otherwise render him infamous."

These are all in alteration of the rules of evidence, according to the common law, as administered in our Courts of justice.

The last proposition is to deprive a witness of his undoubted privilege to decline to answer any question when the answer itself would prove him to be infamous. The undersigned cannot agree that any tribunal should be empowered thus to torture a witness, and compel him to the alternative of perjury, or exclusion from the regard of his fellow-men. Our judicial courts have never found this requisite to the ascertainment of truth, or the administration of justice. It can be requisite only to the gratification of a wanton curiosity, or of a desire to oppress and ruin the witness. In the case of a congressional committee, especially, is such a power to be denied, because the committee is not confined, as courts are, to a specific issue, but may exercise an unlimited freedom of investigation.

The first two propositions are objectionable also. At common law, no witness can be compelled to answer any question, when the answer would subject him to punishment, or afford evidence against him in a criminal prosecution. These propositions design to take away that privilege, and to substitute (first) an immunity from punishment to the witness for all transactions thus disclosed, and (second) an exclusion of his own statement as evidence in any criminal prosecution. The undersigned objects for two reasons:

1. Congress can make no law to shield a witness from prosecution in the courts of the several States, nor prescribe any rule of evidence for those courts. It cannot give the witness, therefore, any equivalent for the common law privilege of which this act seeks to deprive him.

2. The provision will operate, in practice, as an advantage to those who are most guilty and least scrupulous, enabling them to escape the just consequences of their own crime by a betrayal of their less culpable associates. It is the system, too frequently practiced, of granting pardon to that one of two or more prisoners who will testify for the prosecution—a system the mischiefs of which are so enormous as to have induced a general opinion that the greatest knave is the first to become the State's evidence.

The undersigned is thoroughly convinced, as the result of all his professional observation, that the testimony of accomplices, spies, detectives, and the like, to secure which, alone, this section of the bill can be required, amounts to more falsehood nine times in ten.

The undersigned is anxious to confer on the Committees of Congress—and especially a Committee like that which it is understood the House of Representatives has now appointed—all such powers as are necessary to proper and rightful investigation; but he cannot consent to arm any Committee with the powers of a Court of high commission, or a Court of the Star Chamber, and far less (as here proposed) with powers which exceed those claimed by the most arbitrary of English tribunals.

If the second section were omitted, and a verbal amendment made to each of the other sections, the undersigned would give the bill his cordial indorsement. Respectfully submitted, S. R. PUGH.

The Congressional Committee—Duties and Rights of the Public Press.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Although the evidence given in by Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Mr. SIMONTON, its Washington correspondent, was not calculated to throw much light on the alleged bribery and corruption cases, yet it seems to be understood that *direct testimony has been obtained from other sources which affords positive proof of criminality on the part of certain members of the House.* Perhaps a clearer insight could have been gotten into these frauds if the editor of the TIMES and his colleague had consented to give up the names of those upon whose information the charges were originally based. This, however, they both declined to do, and *in our opinion very properly*, inasmuch as—if this rule was adopted—it would deter those gentlemen, who are cognizant of facts which ought to be made public, from imparting them to the journals, lest they should compromise themselves thereby. It demanded no little moral courage on the part of Mr. PAINE, to assert the truth of the allegations from his own personal experience; and there are, we fear, but few members conversant with such transactions who would be willing to come forward and make a direct accusation against others of their own body, knowing as they do that *they* are far more likely to be laughed at than praised for their pains.

The *Tribune* of Friday takes RAYMOND and his coadjutor to task for merely expressing before the Investigating Committee their "moral conviction" of the truth of the accusations made through the columns of the TIMES, but refusing to give up their informant. The *Tribune* calls upon the Committee not to despair of extracting the truth *from other representatives of the Press at Washington.* But granting that point blank evidence could be derived from this source, a *personal knowledge of the facts*, as RAYMOND pertinently replied, must necessarily be confined to those who have been exposed to the corrupting influences; and that "the member of Congress who takes money for his vote, the person who pays him the money, and the man through whom the bargain and the payment are made, are the only persons likely to possess original information. The real function of the Press, the TIMES very justly remarks, is "to supply promptly fearless and faithful sources of guardianship over public interests, which courts of justice cannot afford. Its highest service lies in denouncing wrongs and crimes which actually exist, but which cannot be proved or punished by law. This it must do upon a "moral conviction" of the existence of these abuses, and the justice of its denunciations. It must have knowledge of the facts,—not necessarily *personal* knowledge, "original information,"—but such information, and from such sources, as leaves upon the mind of its conductors *no doubt* of the truth of the statements made."

RAYMOND's refusal to give up the names of his informants is, moreover, based upon the ground that, though the facts they disclosed might be perfectly true, yet, being given in confidence, it would be wrong to abuse the trust, and he lays down as follows the rule upon which the editorial conduct of the TIMES is based:

"*Whenever any person communicates to the Editor of the TIMES information touching public affairs, which it is important for the public to know, and whenever the Editor is satisfied that it is done in good faith and from proper motives, the confidence of his informant will be kept under all circumstances, and at any hazard.*"

This unquestionably is the true mode of action, inasmuch as any other course would prevent the receipt of information from reliable sources, concerning matters of serious moment, and which can only be forced upon the attention of our legislators through the columns of the public press.

When, however, Congress has ordered an investigation of the charges, it becomes the duty of those upon whose statements the journals have based their allegations, to come forward boldly and manfully, and testify to all they know concerning corruptions they have exposed, and the parties whom they have reason to believe have been guilty of those criminal practices.

FROM KANSAS.

Organization of the Territorial Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY.

PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON.

Condition of Affairs in the Territory.—Business Revival.—Immigration.—Suggestion.—The Mails.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

The Territorial Legislature assembled at this place to-day. After seven ballotings, W. G. MATHEWS was elected Speaker of the House. THOMAS JOHNSON remains President of the Council, as this branch retains the same organization it possessed last year. But little business was transacted in either House. A resolution was introduced to admit all reporters, which GEN. RICHARDSON opposed, particularly on account of Mr. PHILLIPS, which gentleman, he said, had once intimated that unless he soon received the facts regarding some outrages on the Wakarusa, he would make up something for the occasion. Of course there was no truth in the statement, and RICHARDSON himself afterwards made an apology. The resolution was finally passed, but not until amended so as merely to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to provide seats "for the convenience of reporters," but without actually admitting any of them.

The first Message of Gov. GEARY was delivered immediately after the organization of the Legislature. [We give the Message elsewhere.]

THE PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Pro-Slavery Convention, called by STRINGFELLOW, met this evening to effect a preliminary organization; Col. COFFEE being Chairman *pro tem.* Dr. STRINGFELLOW offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A Committee on Credentials is to be appointed; and,

Whereas, This is a Convention of the Pro-Slavery party; therefore,

Resolved, That no man who is not in favor of making Kansas a Slave State shall be allowed a seat in this body."

More than two-thirds of the Convention are Stringfellow men, and several of the Delegates are residents of *Westport, Mo.*

Some five or six of the Delegates were professed Free-State men, but in favor of supporting the present Territorial laws. These, however, immediately withdrew on the passage of the above resolution.

Jan. 13.—The Convention reassembled this morning, and effected a permanent organization. Colonel ISAACS, Attorney-General of the Territory, was elected President. A resolution to admit all reporters to seats within the bar was adopted. A proposition to amend by inserting the words "Pro-Slavery" before the word reporters, was hooted at by the members and voted down. The Convention, by a vote, invited the members of the "Territorial Legislature" to participate in the deliberations of the Convention. The Ex-Indian Agent, General CLARK, ascertaining that two of the members of the House were, as he thought, Free-Sollers, offered the following resolution:

"That Messrs. SOLOMON R. BROWN and —— REESE, of Madison County, being *Free-Sollers*, are not eligible, to a seat in this Convention as members." Dr. STRINGFELLOW opposed the adoption of the resolution. He did not think it right to pass judgment on BROWN and REESE, denouncing them as *Free-Sollers*. He maintained that the Convention did not, and could not know that these men were any other than Pro-Slavery men, and he had no doubt but what they were honorable; and if they were in favor of making KANSAS a Free State, they would not intrude themselves upon the Convention.

The resolution was the cause of considerable discussion among the members, and on motion of Ex-Judge ELMORE, it was amended so as to read "that BROWN and REESE, should not be considered members until they made an application for seats as such." As amended it was unanimously adopted. But little of the business was done.

BUSINESS IN LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

The business of this city is good. City lots sell for high prices. Many speculators are about, and money is more plenty than formerly. I hear of but little sickness in the Territory. Preparations are making for the early Spring immigration. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, workmen are busily employed erecting buildings to be used as hotels. The public houses are full of strangers, coming and going constantly. Settlers are arriving daily. Persons in the East designing a settlement in Kansas will find it to their advantage to start early; be in St. Louis at the commencement of the Spring navigation of the Missouri.

In Quindora, shares containing eight or ten lots are selling at prices ranging from $600 to $1,000 each—the purchaser agreeing to put a specified amount of improvements upon it.

Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the weather this season in Kansas, mechanics find constant employment in the erection of buildings. Letters from almost every section of the North give us assurance that the people intend moving from their respective localities by hundreds, to become permanent inhabitants of this beautiful Territory, and that emigration will commence at the earliest navigation of the Missouri River, the great Kansas thoroughfare. Such expectations give our people the utmost encouragement. The rapid increase in value of real estate is in vindication of such a feeling. Money is more plenty than it has been for many months, and all of the Free State towns are in a flourishing condition. I have resided in this Territory for nearly three years, and have never seen greater cause for encouragement than at present. The Governor is most emphatic in his declarations of a determination to maintain peace and order, and to prevent at all hazards further aggressions on the part of those disposed to prevent the settlement of Kansas by Northern men, by keeping it in a constant fever of excitement. He is resolved upon the most active measures to nip in the bud every attempt of ATCHISON and his followers to embroil this Territory in civil commotion and strife, and with an Executive so disposed, we can confidently rely upon the continuance of peace.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

Governor GEARY has, since his advent in this Territory, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining his mail matter, and in his official reports to the President he has stated that his mail frequently came to hand after having been broken open by some person or persons unknown. It is presumed that secret mail agents have been stationed along the route by the Department, on the watch for those who stop and search the mail, which accounts for its unusual regularity of its arrival at the present time. We have a tri-weekly mail to this city from the East. In the Spring a daily mail will accommodate our people. The office pays the postmaster about $1,500 per annum. The average number of letters mailed from this place per week is seven hundred, and five thousand newspapers.

ESCAPE OF LECOMPTON PRISONERS.

Messrs. CUSHING and PAZZEDGE, two of the Lecompton "convicts," made their escape from prison last night. The guards got asleep, and, on awaking, they found that the birds had flown. PAZZEDGE has for several nights been chained to a post, to prevent escape. He was convicted for burglary, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. CUSHING for murder, and twenty years. They are still at large.

Yours, SIGMA.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY,

To the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives:

The all-wise and beneficent Being, who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted you to convene this day, charged with grave responsibilities.

The eyes, not only of the people of *Kansas*, but of the entire Union, are upon you, watching with anxiety the result of your deliberations, and of your joint action in the execution of the delicate and important duties devolving upon us.

Selected at a critical period in the history of the country to discharge the extensive functions of this Territory, the obligations I was required to assume were of the most weighty importance. And when I came seriously to contemplate their magnitude, I would have shrunk from the responsibility, were it not for an implicit reliance upon Divine aid, and a full confidence in the virtue, zeal and patriotism of the citizens, without which the wisest executive suggestions must be futile and inoperative.

To you, legislators, invested with sovereign authority, I look for that hearty cooperation which will enable us successfully to guide the ship of State through the troubled waters, into the haven of safety.

STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

It is with feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God, the beneficent giver of all good, I have the pleasure of announcing that peace, the first element of material prosperity, has been restored to the Territory, which I deem every reason to believe will be permanent; and that confidence is fast taking the place of distrust and public strife. All good citizens are disposed to deplore the errors and excesses of the past, and unite with fraternal zeal in repairing the injuries, and thus obliterate the memory of them. Capital, which has been frightened away by any portion of the conflicting elements of society, is returning, and the energies of building and improvement are again in active operation. Kindness has taken the place of violence and hate; that all good citizens are disposed to deplore the errors and excesses of the past, and unite with fraternal zeal in repairing the injuries, and thus obliterate the memory of them from our midst. Confidence has been restored by any portion of the conflicting elements of society

A faithful performance of duty should be exacted from all public officers.

In the Executive, I desire first the most cordial relations with every other department, legislative and all other departments of the Government.

Harmony should be held sacred. Nothing so much strengthens a Government as giving its citizens a solid stake in the country. I am in favor of assuring to every industrious citizen one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The money appropriated by Congress for the erection of our Capitol has been nearly expended. I have asked for an additional appropriation of $50,000, which will suddenly be needed to complete the building upon the plan submitted by the architect.

Whether action has been so abundant, the necessity for a Territorial Penitentiary is too evident to require argument, and I have therefore suggested a Constitutional appropriation for this purpose.

The Kansas River, the natural channel to the West, which runs through a valley of unparalleled fertility, can be made navigable as far as Fort Riley, a distance of over one hundred miles, and Congress should be solicited to aid to accomplish this desirable object. Fort Riley has been built at an expense exceeding $300,000, with the supposition that the river was navigable to that place, and, doubtless, the General Government will readily unite with this Territory to secure this object.

A geological survey, developing the great mineral resources of this Territory, is so necessary as merely to require notice. Provision for this useful work should immediately be made.

The early disposal of the public lands, and their settlement, will materially advance our substantial prosperity. Great anxiety prevails among the settlers to secure titles to their lands. The facilities for the purchase of, by bona fide settlers in the Territory, are inadequate to the public wants, and I have consequently recommended the establishment of two or more additional land offices in such portions as will best accommodate the people.

After mature consideration, and from a thorough conviction of its propriety, I have suggested large Congressional appropriations. The coming immigrants, attracted by our unrivaled soil and climate, will speedily furnish the requisite population to make a sovereign State. Other Territories have been for years the recipients of Congressional bounty, and a similar quantity of money and land bestowed upon them during a long period, should at once be given to Kansas, as, like the Eureka State, she will spring into full life, and the prosperity of the Territory and the welfare and protection of the people coming here from every State of the Union, to test anew the experiment of republican government, require ample and munificent appropriations.

As citizens of a Territory, we are peculiarly and immediately under the protecting influence of the Union, and like the inhabitants of the States comprising it, feel a lively interest in all that conderns its welfare and prosperity. Within the last few years sundry conflicting questions have been agitated throughout the country, and discussed in a spirit calculated to impair confidence in its strength and perpetuity, and furnish abundant cause for apprehension and alarm. These questions have mostly been of a local or sectional character, and as such should never have occupied general significance or importance. All American citizens should divest themselves of selfish considerations in relation to public affairs, and in the spirit of patriotism make dispassionate inquisition into the causes which have produced much alienation and bitterness among men whom the highest considerations require should be united in the bonds of fraternal fellowship. All union loving men should unite upon a platform of reason, equality and patriotism. All sectionalism should be annihilated. All sections of the Union should be harmonized under a national, conservative government, as during the early days of the Republic. The value of the Union is beyond computation; and no respect is due to those who will even dare to contemplate its value. One of our oldest statesmen has wisely and eloquently said that "Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hands to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty, which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example."

That soldier-President, whose exploits in the field were only equalled by his wisdom in the Cabinet, with that singular sagacity which has stamped with the seal of prophecy all his foreshadowings, has repudiated, as morbid and unwise, that philanthropy which looks to the amalgamation of the American with any inferior race. The white man, with his intellectual energy, far-reaching science and indomitable perseverance, is the pioneer of the world, and should receive the especial protection and support of Government. In this Territory there are numerous "Indian Reserves," of magnificent extent and choice fertility, capable of sustaining a dense civilized population, now held unimproved by innumerous Indian tribes. These tribes are governed by Indian Agents, entirely independent of the Executive of this Territory, and are indeed governments within a Government. Frequent aggressions upon these reserves are occurring, which have produced collisions between the Indian agents and the settlers, who appeal to me for protection. Seeing so much land unoccupied and unimproved, these enterprising pioneers naturally question the policy which excludes them from soil devoted to no useful or legitimate purpose. Impressed with the conviction that the large Indian reserves, if permitted to remain in their present condition, cannot fail to exercise a blighting influence on the prosperity of Kansas, and result in great injury to the Indians themselves, I shall be pleased to unite with the Legislature in any measure deemed advisable, looking to the speedy extinguishment of the Indian title to all surplus land lying in this Territory, so as to throw it open for settlement and improvement.

For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty—none more variable than the vain attempt to constitute temporary prejudice. Principles and justice are eternal, and if tramped with, sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their leadings will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose—the general welfare, and not the interests of the few, our sole aim. Let the past, which few men can review with satisfaction, be forgotten. Let us not deal in criminations and recriminations; but as far as possible, let us make restitution and offer regrets for past excesses. The dead, whom the madness of partisan fury has consigned to premature graves, cannot be recalled to life; the insults, the outrages, the robberies and the murders, "enough to stir a fever in the blood of age," in this world of imperfection and guilt, can never be fully atoned for or justly punished. The innocent blood, however, shall not cry in vain for redress, as we are promised by the Great Executive of the Universe, whose power is almighty and whose knowledge is perfect, that He "will repay."

"To fight in a just cause and for our country's glory, is the best office of the best men." Let "justice be the laurel" which crowns your deliberations; let your aims be purely patriotic, and your sole purpose the general welfare, and the substantial interests of the whole people. If we fix our steady gaze upon the Constitution and the Organic Act, as "the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," our footsteps will never wander into any unknown or forbidden paths. Then will this Legislative Assembly be as a beacon light, placed high in the pages of our history, shedding its luminous and benign influence to the most remote generations; its members will be remembered with veneration and respect as among the early fathers of the magnificent commonwealth, which, in the not distant future, will overshadow with its protection a population of freemen unsurpassed by any State in this beloved Union, for intelligence, wealth, religion and all the elements which make and insure the true greatness of a nation; the present citizens of Kansas will rejoice in the benefits conferred; the mourning and gloom which too long, like a pall, have covered the people, will be dispersed by the sunshine of joy with which they will hail the advent of peace founded upon justice; we will enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity; good feeling and confidence will prevail; the just rule of action which you are about to establish will be recognised; the entire country, now watching your deliberations with momentous interest, will award you their enthusiastic applause; and above and over all, you will have the sanction of your own consciences, enjoy self-respect, and will meet with Divine approbation, without which, all human praise is worthless and unavailing.

JOHN W. GEARY.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 12, 1857.

Gov. Reeder and Gov. Geary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The note from Gov. REEDER, published in the TIMES of 20th inst., induces me to call his attention again to the Kansas letter to which he refers. The correspondent states that Gov. GEARY is acting under instructions which have been on file in the Executive office since the organization of the Territory, *together with a letter of discretion concerning emergencies.* The latter clause probably escaped Gov. REEDER'S observation. R.

THE MAN WHO GOES BARE-FOOTED IN WINTER.—The Auburn *Advertiser* says that JOHN FOAN, one of the eccentric citizens of that town, declares he knows the weather is getting colder, because his feet are so much warmer than usual. For two Winters, now, the man has gone bare-footed. He says his feet are never cold. He wears shoes in the Summer, but nothing can induce him to do so in the Winter. We doubt if another example like this can be found in the State of New-York, or indeed in the United States, except among the aboriginees.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Message of Gov. IZARD—Census in the Legislature—General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

The Annual Message of Gov. IZARD was delivered to the Territorial Legislature on the 3d instant. The Governor regards the election of Mr. BUCHANAN as a summit for the Union, which will keep it from going to utter ruin, and has a tendency to restore public confidence. Peace and prosperity await our common country, and Nebraska, standing midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with three important railroads pushing rapidly towards her Eastern border, will not fail to reap a large harvest. Having disposed of his surplus enthusiasm, the Governor proceeds to consider in a calmer manner the affairs of the Territory itself. He recommends the adoption of a plain and equitable system of statutory laws; the existing statutes being in many respects defective. A new revenue system is also suggested, the final collection of the Territory resulting to be placed on a firmer basis. The other prominent recommendations relate to common schools, land titles, the erection of public buildings, a Territorial Library, a geological survey, and the removal of the Indians—all of which subjects appear to be in an unsettled state. The Governor likewise points which should be supported, he thinks, not by direct tax, but by an appropriation of settlers' lands; and recommends that Congress be memorialized in relation thereto.

The Message states that the Territorial Road from Omaha City to Fort Kearney has been surveyed and located, under the superintendence of Capt. DECKERSON, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, and a portion of the bridges have been put under contract. An additional appropriation of $26,000 will be required to complete the work.

A NEWSPAPER AGENCY, AND THE LEGISLATURE PETITIONING FOR RELIEF.

To-day there has been an exciting and amusing scene in and around the Legislative Halls. Some members of the House, anticipating a general row from the repeated riotous noises in the lobby, petitioned the Governor for a sufficient military force to protect their persons from the rowdy portion of Omaha City community. I anticipate, however, that to-morrow His Excellency will deliver a special message upon the subject, and then throw oil upon the turbid waters. The lobbies are constantly packed with a dense crowd of interested citizens, who sometimes act injudiciously. They cheer their champions and hiss their opponents—they talk loud and strong, and are bitter in their denunciations of Anti-Omaha interest. Numbers crowd the stairs and lobbies on Council Bluffs City, deeply interested in the question. The minority improve every inch in staving off the principal question, and employ all the technicalities in their power to prevent a trial issue. Ten days have now passed of the forty, and nothing done.

The removal of the capital of Nebraska is now the principal topic of conversation, both inside and outside of our General Assembly. The Bill authorizing the removal passed the Council on the 9th inst., and went to the House, where it has met with all the opposition a meagre majority of eleven could bring against it. I presume it will pass both Houses by a two-third vote over the Governor's veto.

Any quantity of scrip, secured in embryo towns, is afloat here, and it is seriously talked of amongst the speculators of Omaha to organise a Board of their number to sit in judgment upon these fancy stocks, after the manner of Wall-street.

P. I. W.

The U. S. Exploration of La Plata.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16, 1856.

Commander THOS. J. PAGE—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 11th inst., together with a copy of your Preliminary Report to the Navy Department on your Exploring Expedition to "La Plata," came duly to hand, for which I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

I have read the report with great interest. It shows that you have accomplished a very important work; and I hope the Congress will provide the means of enabling you to give the result to the world in a manner creditable to yourself and the country.

I regret to say that my maps of that country are not very good; but you will now be enabled to give us one of great value; and I trust that the commercial enterprise of the country, aided by the General Government, will avail itself of your labors to extend our commerce into those fruitful regions. Upon the whole, I congratulate you and the country upon the success of your undertaking. Your duties have been arduous, and privation great; but you have surmounted every difficulty, and are entitled to the thanks of your country, if not to a more significant manifestation of its gratitude.

I am now satisfied that the expedition was wisely ordered, and its conduct committed to the right men, &c. I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Tower of Babel Not Discovered Yet—The Boston Traveller's Story Exploded.

From the Boston Atlas, Jan. 23.

We are reluctant to dispel so agreeable an illusion as this discovery of the Tower of Babel, by bringing it to the severe tests of historical and geographical science; but the fact is, that the researches of M. PLACE in the great mound at Arbela, though highly interesting and valuable, have no more to do with the Tower of Babel than they have with Bunker Hill Monument. If M. PLACE supposes that he has discovered the Tower of Babel at Arbela, he must be, even for a Frenchman, unusually ignorant of the Bible; and we are at a loss to conceive how the reverend correspondent of the *Traveller* could for a moment have concurred in such a supposition. His assertion that "no locality was assigned to the structure," is directly contradicted by the plain language of Scripture: "So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city." *Therefore the name of it is called Babel.* This conclusively fixes the locality. Babel and Babylon are the same. The city, which in Hebrew is called Babel, in Greek is called Babylon. The Tower of Babel means precisely the same thing as the Tower of Babylon. Now, the site of Babylon is well known, and there, if anywhere, we must look for the remains, if remains exist, of the famous tower, and not at Arbela, which lies 300 miles north of Babylon. The fact that bitumen is found at Arbela is of no importance, for bitumen is found at many places in the neighborhood of the Tigris and Euphrates, and is nowhere more plentiful than at Hit, on the Euphrates, at no great distance above Babylon.

On the site of Babylon there still exist stupendous ruins, preëminent among which are two vast piles, called by the Arabs the Mujelebe and the Birs Nimrod. The travelers who have explored and described the ruins of Babylon are divided in opinion as to which of these piles is entitled to be considered the remains of the Tower of Babel. Mr. RICH, by whom they were first described, in 1811, decided in favor of the Birs Nimrod. Sir ROBERT KER PORTER, in 1818, advocated the claims of the Mujelebe; and in this opinion the eminent geographer, Major RENNELL, coincided. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, a subsequent traveler, came to the same conclusion with Mr. RICH. And no man can say authoritatively who is right, or who is wrong. The question, in all probability, admits of no decision.

The mound at Arbela, which M. PLACE has examined, and which the correspondent of the *Traveller* imagined him to have *discovered*, has been long known, though we believe it has never before been explored. In 1841 it was described by FRASER, in his work on *Mesopotamia and Assyria*, as "a large artificial mound, 60 or 70 feet high, 300 yards in length by 200 in breadth." The Mujelebe at Babylon is 150 feet high, and the Birs Nimrod nearly 250 feet high, or three or four times the height of the ruin at Arbela. Throughout Assyria and Mesopotamia there are multitudes of ruins equal to, or greater than that at Arbela, with quite as good claims to be considered the Tower of Babel, that is to say with no claims at all. FRASER, whom we have already quoted, speaking of these ruins, says—"That any portion of the mounds now seen, or the cities we have described, belongs to those earliest cities of the world, which are presumed to have been there erected, it would be more than rash to affirm. On the contrary, it is almost certain that, in the long period of more than 4000 years which have elapsed since Nimrod founded his kingdom in Shinar, every portion of the original fabrics must have mouldered into dust, and that the huge mounds which astonish us in various parts—such as the Birs Nimrod, Akkerkoof, Workha, Mugeyer, Sunkhera, Zibliyeh, Jibel Sanam and others—belong all to far later, though still very remote ages, and were temples erected at the instance of the Chaldean priesthood, in the days succeeding Bel or Pul, to the honor of their various deities."

These are unquestionably sound conclusions. It is idle, at this age of the world, to look for remains of the Tower of Babel, of which the Bible gives so describe, that it should not be complicated or embarrassed by anything of a doubtful or merely fanciful character.

The *Evangelist* of this week says of the *Traveller's* article:

"Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Missionaries of the American Board, recently returned from there, thinks it all a mistake, to say nothing worse. The whole statement, in its geography, is a tissue of gross errors."

SNOW WEST.—A gentleman of this city who bestows much attention on such matters, informs us that from careful measurement, there has fallen this Winter *fifty-six* inches in depth of snow. This quantity so early in the season is unprecedented in this vicinity. Our friend estimates that only about four inches more is to come. The snow has settled down to something less than *two feet* in depth. In traveling from here to St. Paul, we learn that the most snow is found for about one hundred miles in the northern part of Iowa and Southern Minnesota, where it was three or four feet deep, well packed down at that.—*Galena Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The National Kossuth Committee met at Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening, pursuant to call issued by the Committee of the whole body met at the Astor House, on Friday and Saturday last. Meetings were present from the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Territories of Kansas. Members are still expected from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan. There were present from Kansas Territory Col. J. W. REAMINGS and Wm. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Lawrence, and J. M. WINCHELL, Esq., of Council City, in behalf of the State Council Committee.

In the absence of the President, Wm. H. RUSSELL, Esq., of Connecticut, was called to the Chair.

The session of Friday was occupied chiefly with the report of the Secretary, which was adopted as the proper Committee. From the documents we extract the following items: There have been received from all sources, since the organization of the body in June last, in round numbers, $60,000, all expended in various capacities in this country, except $1,000. Subscriptions to the amount of $25,000 are reported in the treasury, subject to draft. Of this total receipts, as above, Massachusetts has contributed $20,000; New-York, including the first sent to the New-York Central Committee, $10,000, and the remaining $30,000 is distributed among the various Northern States. Wisconsin has raised and disbursed a large amount through her own State Committee, in forwarding emigrants; and Iowa has contributed largely in assisting companies and trains passing through her borders to KANSAS. Hon. GERRIT SMITH, of New-York, is credited with $10,000, and Lieut.-Gov. WOOD, of Illinois, with $1,000. The amounts entrusted in the Secretary's figures include only the contributions forwarded to the officers at Chicago since July, 1856.

There have been forwarded by the Committee about two thousand emigrants. Them have gone exclusively by the land route to Iowa and Nebraska. The distance from Chicago to Lawrence and Topeka is about six hundred miles. The Committee have expended between $20,000 and $30,000 in provisions and groceries for the most needy settlers. These supplies have been purchased mostly in Western Missouri, where food is cheap and abundant. There were also forwarded prior to the 1st of December, about four hundred boxes of clothing, valued at $20,000. One hundred boxes were frozen upon the Missouri River, and we understand have been or will be hauled by teams into the Territory. Since the closing of the Missouri the Committee have received some three hundred boxes, which will go forward in March. A special report will be made giving these statistics in detail. The Secretary's report will be published in full after the adjournment of the Committee.

An evening session was held on Friday, at which Professor E. DANIELS, of Wisconsin, was appointed agent of Emigration for the coming year; and a Special Committee appointed to confer with the principal railroad companies between the seaboard and Kansas Territory.

SATURDAY SESSION.

The session of Saturday was chiefly devoted to a discussion of plans and policy for the ensuing year. It was not apprehended that the difficulties experienced in the Territory and on the Missouri River during the past season, would operate hereafter to the embarrassment of plans for peaceful emigration and a general development of the resources of the Territory.

Mr. H. B. HURD, of Chicago, Secretary of the Committee, expressed a desire, on behalf of himself and the other officers in Illinois, to be relieved from the executive functions of the body after the adjournment of the present Convention. A discussion ensued, which was finally laid over to a succeeding day.

W. F. M. ARNY, Esq., tendered his resignation as general agent of the Committee, in consequence of his desire to remove to KANSAS, and devote himself to the educational and agricultural interests of the Territory. Mr. ARNY's resignation was accepted, and a resolution passed expressing the thanks of the Committee for his valuable services, and their full confidence in the integrity with which the large interests placed in his hands have been administered, since the organization of the body. A committee was appointed to consider the selection of a general agent for the ensuing year.

The Committee appointed to confer with the agents of the principal railroads between the seaboard and Kansas, reported that a reduction of 20 per cent would be made on the entire route to St. Louis, and tickets would be issued to the agent of the Committee from St. Louis to Leavenworth at ten dollars each, being equal to a reduction of 20 per cent on that portion of the route; and that tickets could be procured at the above terms in the principal cities in the East, and on the line of the route.

On motion, Rev. E. B. NEWTON, of St. Albans, Vt., was made a member of the Committee.

On motion, the Committee adjourned till 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Ex-Governor REEDER, of Kansas, arrived yesterday from Washington and will participate in the future deliberations of the body.

THADDEUS HYATT, Esq., President of the Committee, has been spending some months in the Territory. He is now en route for New-York, and will doubtless arrive before the adjournment.

Meeting at Dr. Potts' Church—Aid for Church Extension.

A meeting for the purpose of laying before the public the pressing need of pew churches in this City, to meet the increasing demands of the population, especially with reference to the erection of new edifices in connection with the Presbyterian body, was to have been held last Monday evening at Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church, in University-place, but was postponed on account of the storm. It took place last night before a large audience, Dr. POTTS presiding. Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, Dr. POTTS addressed the meeting in reference to the new church in Twenty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, which was much in debt, and required immediate aid, but more especially to the general spiritual destitution prevailing in the City, and the need of new edifices of worship. Rev. Dr. KEESE then read to the meeting many interesting statistics, of which the following are most noticeable: In the year 1800 there were in New-York 23 churches of all denominations, of which 4 were Presbyterian proper; 1 Reformed Presbyterian; 1 Associate Presbyterian, and 1 Reformed Associate Presbyterian. In 1831 there were 80 Churches of Evangelical Denominations, and in the present year the number was increased to 215, of which 57 were Presbyterian proper, and 12 Reformed Presbyterian, Associate Presbyterian, or Reformed Associate Presbyterian. Of the Presbyterian Churches existing in 1831, there still survived 14; the rest had been founded since. The reverend gentleman gave also some interesting statistics of other denominations. In 1831 there were 4 Roman Catholic Churches; now there were 24; there were 2 Universalist Churches in 1831, both of small account; now there were 4, two of which were very strong. In 1831 there were 3 Unitarian Churches, of no weight; there were the same number now, but they were very strong. Of Jewish Synagogues, in 1831, there were 2 or 3; there were now 16. Of Reformed Dutch Churches, there were, in 1831, only 12; there were now 21. But this increase, large as it was, was disproportionate to the increase of the population, and the Presbyterians had not increased in the ratio that they ought to have done. He would state as a fact, well known to many persons, that a lady had donated a lot of ground, sufficient for a church, school and parsonage house, which for the last four years had been waiting for some person or persons to undertake the erection of the edifice,—and this ground, by the terms of the donation, would soon be lost for want of funds to build the church. The Rev. Doctor made an eloquent appeal to the rich to be liberal in their contributions for the good work of church extension.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, who spoke powerfully to the same effect. The least thing, he thought, that the rich and powerful Presbyterian body could do would be to build one new church in the City every year. He touched forcibly on the spiritual needs of the newly-arrived German emigrants, who could not understand English, and who should be better furnished with the means of listening to Evangelical preaching in their own tongue.

Rev. Dr. POTTS stated that no subscription would be taken up in the Churches, but that the members of all the Presbyterian congregations in the City would be waited on at their own dwellings. After prayer by Rev. Dr. PARKS, the audience were dismissed with a benediction.

To be Thankful For.

Capt. FRANK O'KEEFE, of the Nicaraguan Army, is on hand for recruits. There are a great many citizens whom we would be happy to commend to his kind consideration. Gen. WALKER has done a great service to this City already in drawing off those too active spirits upon whom the conventional rules of society in times of peace rest rather heavily. In the unusually quiet times we enjoy now the reporters have to make the most of the little police business that turns up. Hence, simple assaults and feeble efforts at batteries, are served up in the sensation papers as garrottings. If Capt. O'KEEFE is successful in enlisting the b'hoys, we presume garrotting will grow still more popular, and the streets safer at all hours than ever.

Mosey in a Snow-bank.

Several boys thought yesterday, noon, that the Millennium had come. And this is the way the long looked-for day was inaugurated. A man riding along saw a 25-cent piece glistening in a snow-bank; the boys who saw the operation rushed up and thrust their hands into the snow-bank, and, strange to say, almost every one of them was rewarded with a half, a dime, or half-dime. The street was likely to be

The Fatal Poisoning Tragedy.

A FATHER POISONS HIMSELF AND FAMILY.—THREE CHILDREN DIE.—ANOTHER EXPECTED TO DIE.—THE MOTHER'S INJURY.

The shocking tragedy enacted in First-street, on Sunday morning last, was yesterday the subject of investigation by Coroner TAINTER, and a jury summoned for the purpose. Yesterday another was added to the list of victims to the almost unparalleled crime. The younger of RENNEKAM'S children, MARIE, a boy of 5 years, died from the arsenic at an early hour, despite all exertions to save him.

Not material facts, not already published, were elicited by the Coroner's examination. The evidence, with the finding, was prepared and carried out in writing, as follows:

Coroner's Office, the perpetrator of the fearful crime, Reinhard by birth, and 35 years of age. He was a tailor by occupation, and had, for the last year, resided with his family—a wife and two children, one a girl, named MARIE, aged 5 years, and the other a boy, about 4 years old, named PAUL—in the rear room of the ground house No. 69 Avenue A. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and subject, in consequence, to frequent fits of despondency. He paid no attention to the remonstrances of his wife, and answered her only by undefined threats that "he would soon put an end to the matter." About a year since, he threatened, in the hearing of his wife, to poison his whole family.

He came to his home about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and in reply to the question from his little son, who was lying in bed—"Father, have you brought me home anything?" he answered, "I have, my child; I have brought home something for us all." He was perfectly sober at this time, and went, soon afterwards, to bed, and slept soundly the whole night. In the morning he arose early, leaving his family still in bed, and prepared breakfast, consisting of coffee and bread. He then awoke his family, and desired them to partake of the breakfast which he had prepared. He poured out a cup of the coffee, mixed with it to the bedside of his child MARY, and asked her to drink it. She being unwell, declined taking it, whereupon he forced it down her, and then drank down two cups of the beverage himself. He asked his wife to drink of it, also, but she, for some reason, her suspicions being aroused probably, refused to do so; she merely soaked in it some bread, part of which she ate, and gave the rest to her son PAUL. When the father partook of the coffee he went to bed again, and was soon taken violently sick as were all the family. The girl MARY died in about two hours afterwards in great agony, and the spirit of the father followed soon after. A short time before his death he confessed to his wife that he had put a shilling's worth of arsenic in the coffee-pot. Mrs. REINEKAM at once alarmed the neighbors, physicians were sent for, but they came too late.

The child PAUL was removed to the residence of his mother's father, where every effort was made to restore him; he lingered in great pain till Tuesday morning, when death ended his sufferings.

Mrs. REINEKAM speedily recovered. Annexed is the testimony given by her before the coroner's jury.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. REINEKAM.

ELISABETH REINEKAM, being duly sworn, says: Deceased was my husband; yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock I told my husband to get up and make the fire; he got up and made the fire and got the breakfast ready while I was attending to the child; he gave some coffee to the oldest child who was sick; she refused to take it, when he forced it down her; he then took two cups of coffee himself; he then poured out a cup of coffee for me; I tasted the coffee; it tasted, strangely, and I did not drink it; I spoaked some bread in my cup of coffee and gave it to the youngest child; my husband went immediately to bed after drinking his coffee, and began to vomit; the children and myself, also, began to vomit; I asked him what was the matter with the coffee, when he told me that he had put a shilling's worth of poison in it; I gave the alarm and called in the neighbors; my husband continued to vomit and to purge until he died, which was in about two hours; the oldest child died about the same time; they were both cold and sweating, and purged before they died; also burning at the stomach; I took the youngest child to my father's about 5 o'clock; he died at 2 o'clock at night; Dr. CHASE came to the house a short time after my husband died; the youngest child died from the same symptoms that the father and mother had; I have had no quarrel with my husband; he was a very intemperate man; about one year ago I heard him threaten to poison his whole family; he was sober then; I have never known that he was insane; he came home at 9 o'clock last Saturday night; he had been out all day at Williamsburg; he was sober when he came in and appeared to be in good spirits; the little child which lay in the bed called out to its father, and asked him if he had brought anything; the father answered that he had brought something, and would give it to him; he also said he had something which he would give to them all; he went to bed soon after, and slept well all night; while my husband was vomiting he told me to throw the coffee out of the kettle, so that my father and mother would not see it; this is all I know about the matter; I have not the slightest idea why he poisoned himself and family, except that he was full of liquor all the time.

After listening to the statements of Dr. WHITNEY, the examining physician, the Jury rendered in the case of the deceased children verdicts of "Death by arsenic administered by their father, CHAS. WILLIAM REINEKAM." A verdict of "Suicide by taking arsenic" was rendered in the case of the father REINEKAM.

Sandy Hook Quarantine and Mosquitoes.

There is one feature in relation to the Sandy Hook location for a Marine Hospital that is too important in the sanitary view of the subject to be overlooked, but which we do not remember to have seen stated.

It takes a well man to fight mosquitoes, under favorable circumstances, and when they come serenading in small squads; but whatchance can an invalid have for his life on such a place as Sandy Hook, where mosquitoes are indigenous, and revel in undisputed possession of the whole peninsula for six months of the year? They breed in myriads among the salt marshes, beach grass and cedars, and fairly "fill the air and darken heaven" from the point of the Sandy peninsula to Spermaceti cove, insinuating into every nook and corner. Pilots and others who are compelled for any cause to land there, either day or night during the mosquito season, generally throw a thick handkerchief over their faces, and having accomplished their errand at the Lighthouse, beat a retreat as soon as possible. From a long acquaintance with the locality, we do not hesitate to say there is not a spot of equal area within a hundred miles of New-York where the same quantity of remorseless, voracious and swift-winged of this pestilent race of insects can be soared up. Patients sent to this place will need no bleeding to say the least, as all the phlebotomizing will be performed gratis by the native practitioners.

Ice Items.

New Jersey is annexed to Staten Island, and henceforth should be reckoned among the United States,—without a question. The bridge of ice is so solid and safe that Staten Islanders who are the most constitutionally careful do not scruple to drive over it in their sleighs. Indeed, from Newark Bay to the light-house, and even down to Bedloe's Island, there is capital sleighing on the ice, and it is very much enjoyed. The boats to the North side of Staten Island have stopped running. To Quarantine they still make their trips.

In the Winter of 1717 and '36, the bay froze over between Staten Island and New-York, so hard that sleighs passed between the two points;—so at least, one of the oldest inhabitants informs us. Our own memory doesn't serve.

The Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries only encountered ice enough yesterday to make their trips exciting to passengers—not enough to detain them.

☞ Rev. JOHN LORD will lecture on Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the Women's Prison Association and Home. His subject is "GALILEO." The same lecture was delivered in Detroit lately, for the benefit of the observatory at the University of Michigan. The meeting contributed $2,600 to the fund before leaving the Hall. Praise enough for the Lecture.

Serious Charge Against a New-Yorker.

On Saturday afternoon a young woman, from Vermont, appeared before Alderman HOWE and charged a merchant of New-York with having committed an outrage upon her, while she was under the influence of a narcotic, administered to her by the defendant. The prosecutrix testified that she made the acquaintance of the defendant in this city, and while on the way to New-York he solicited her to stay all night in that city. This she refused to do, but was prevailed upon to go to a hotel and take supper, and that during the meal she was induced to drink wine, which she alleges was drugged. When she recovered her senses, she was in a church, and the defendant standing by her, and he told her that she had fainted. The witness resumed her journey without suspecting

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—This day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Ex parte Stephen A. Russell.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE WAY THE PUBLIC ARE HUMBUGGED—THE SECRET OF THE THOUSAND FLOWERS" REVEALED—WHAT IS IT MADE OF?

Wm. P. Partridge vs. *F. C. Wells.*—There has been a matter in court for some weeks past, which has resulted in enlightening us as to the receipt of one of the grand humbugs of the day. The plaintiff, Mr. Partridge, is the proprietor of a certain article designed for toilet use, called "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." The defendants is proprietor of a preparation of a similar nature, which he called "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers." The plaintiff brought a suit of injunction, to restrain him for using the name, as it was very like that of his own mixture, and many chasers would often obtain the one when they wished the other. On the hearing the receipt for making this famous "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" was produced, and it appeared that it was composed of palm oil, potash, alcohol and white sugar. Sugar was at first used instead of sugar, and it is from the fact that the honey was extracted from the "thousand flowers," that the name was chosen. The preparation, including the bottle and wrapper, does not cost over seven cents, for which it sold at retail for $1. It was to protect the label of this article that the suit was brought. Yesterday His Honor decided that no one could claim the right to the exclusive use of a name, defendant, but not allowing him costs; and holding that neither party could claim relief in a court of equity, under the rule which has become a part of the common law of all nations, that "he who asks the aid of a court of equity must come into it with clean hands." It is said that the counsel for the plaintiff contended that it did not apply in this case, because he was not deceived by the representations of the plaintiff. Whether he meant that the article was a cure-all it pretended to be, or whether no one was deceived as not to discover the apparent fraud, we do not know.

His Honor delivered a somewhat humorous decision in which he declared that the advertisements of the article would be considered by any fancy concocted in all the country papers. The original penalty in the contract may be found in the following:

1. If the question before the Court depended solely on the label, which is the exact counterpart of that of Partridge & Co., the motion would be denied. But such is not the case.

2. The plaintiff has no right or title to the name of "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as his compound is prepared upon the public, since it is nothing but soap, while the name indicates it to be the aromatic distillation of flowers.

3. The plaintiff's declaration that he paid $10,000 for the name is false; and by parading the same before the world he is defrauding the public.

4. The certificate annexed to the bottle as to a lady, (as we are to believe it), one in no neither be sick, nor does not grow old, except at his own option.

5. The defendant is not entitled to costs; as he is also defrauding the public. Both parties are quacks; both compounds are humbugs.

For plaintiff, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool and R. W. Stoughton; for defendant, Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Kain vs. *Gautier.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Cunningham vs. *Graham.*—Motion denied.

In re Frenchman.—Report confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Zier vs. *Phillips.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Damages to be settled.

Roberts vs. *Higgins.*—Judgment of specific performance and complaint amended.

Bates et al. vs. *Ferguson.*—Allowance of $75 to plaintiffs allowed.

Stickell vs. *Sabolasky.*—New trial denied, and judgment affirmed.

O'Brien vs. *Post.*—Complaint dismissed, with leave to open to-morrow morning.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Masterton vs. *Ward.*—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Latham et al. vs. *Lee.*—Action to recover $1,000 as freight on cotton conveyed from New-Orleans to New-York by the defendants in 1853.

The defendant alleges that the plaintiffs discharged the cotton in the night-time, while it was raining, so that he was unable to take it away as soon as it was delivered, and consequently, much of it was damaged. The plaintiffs also had a part put into the warehouse of other persons, involving an expense to the defendants of $1,000. That he had made a contract to sell the cotton at a certain time, but that the plaintiffs did not use due diligence in discharging the cargo previously to that time, when it was delivered, and consequently he could not fulfill his part of the contract; whereby, on the price of cotton fell, he lost a large amount of money.

Case still on.

THE LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Ryan vs. *New-York Life Insurance Company.*—Several mistakes having occurred in the report of the facts in this case, please insert the following statement of the points in issue:

This was an action brought upon a policy issued by the defendants upon the life of John C. Ryan, for the second year's premium became due Feb. 28, 1856, and was not paid. On the 7th March following, the amount, which they refused to receive, except upon the person tendering the same would sign a declaration that Mr. Ryan was then in good health, and that the money was paid and received upon that express condition, proof of which, in case of death, to be furnished to the Company. This declaration was not signed, a receipt embracing the above conditions was given, and the policy renewed, and the money paid. Afterwards informed that if this arrangement was not satisfactory, the premium would be returned, and the policy cancelled. Shortly after were informed that from the effects of a disease under which he was laboring *at the time of the renewal of the policy*, the life insured had become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the premium. The defendants claimed that, as they had a right to refuse to receive the money upon condition above specified; that the declaration which he was obliged to establish, unfavorable, was void; and once to any time preceding the 7th March, when the premium was paid. Upon the trial it was proved and conceded that Mr. Ryan was in health at the time of the renewal, to wit, March 7th, but admitted that he died in consequence of disease of which he was then laboring. Judge charged the jury that if *at the time of the renewal*, he was not informed with any disease and intended in the application for his policy, which would tend to shorten life, and if the disease mentioned in the application were not, on the 7th day of March, aggravated so as to tend to shorten life, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The defendant's counsel excepted to the charge, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff.

The point raised, being one which enters into the every-day business of Life Insurance Companies, will probably be carried to a higher Court for decision.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

[We give place to the above communication, although it is merely the statement of one of the parties to the suit, and is opposed by the statements of the other party, the evidence, the Judge's charge and the verdict of the jury. Neither our LAW COURTS nor the public favor the interposition of technical pleas, by Insurance Companies, to evade the payment of their losses.]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

William Small vs. *Erastus Wheaton.*—Motion to confirm report of referee, granted.

J. M. Hagerman, Jr., vs. *Max Fischer.*—Motion granted, without costs.

*Edgar B. Moore

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, January 27, 1857.

New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, Dec. 28, 1868.

[illegible]

A visit of M. Guizot to M. Thiers, to talk over the prospects of the forthcoming general elections in France, has made some noise in the political circles of Paris. It is rumored that M. Guizot's suggestions for an understanding between the different fractions of the conservative parties, were very coldly received by M. Thiers.

Mr. Cobden has recently visited Birmingham to acquaint himself with the efforts being made there in reference to the Reformatory movement. Mr. Cobden's organ, the London Star, says that he is about to turn his mind to the great social questions of the day, Education and Secondary punishments.

Speaking of the visit to Berlin of Mr. Fay, United States Envoy at Berne, the Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "A more worthy and generally disposed mediator could not be selected, in despite of the dash of poetry and romanticism, somewhat unusual with his countrymen, which are causing his eccentricities."

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, has arrived at Alexandria from Toulon, in his yacht, the Titania. Mr. Stephenson is traveling for the benefit of his health, but his visit to Egypt is also understood to be in connection with the railway bridge about to be constructed across the Nile at Kafr Lais.

In one of his letters from Venice, M. von Hackländer says that the illustrious family of the Foscaris is extinct. A few years ago two old ladies of the name inhabited a small room in the family palace, and the last male scion of the Foscaris not long since died as an inferior member of a traveling histrionic company.

The composition of the British Parliament—now on the eve of reassembling—is said to be as follows: Liberal Ministerialists, 322; Derbyite Opposition, 267; Tories leaning to Lord Palmerston instead of to Lord Derby, 37; Peelites and Liberal Conservatives, 26; and Radical and Irish members, opposed to the Government, 71.

Dr. Livingstone, says the Medical Times, suffers from consumption of the alcoholic joint, the result of fractures of the lower end of the humerus by a wounded lion. He is about to undergo the operation of a second resection, in the hope of regaining the use of the joint.

A Paris publisher has contracted with Arthur de la Guillaumie, foreign editor of the Pays, for a work of six volumes to be entitled *History of the Parliamentary Assembly of France from 1815 to 1852*. The sum to be paid to the writer is $2,500 the volume.

Mr. William Brown, the distinguished member of Parliament for South Lancashire, has undertaken, at his own expense, to erect an edifice for the Free Public Library of Liverpool. A sum of $150,000, it is thought, will be sufficient for the purpose.

It is rumored in Paris that Ledru Rollin was lately elected a member of the Council-General of the Department of the Allier, and that the Government has prohibited the publication of the fact.

The Right Rev. James Wilson, Bishop of Cork, who died on the 5th instant, was patron of 174 livings. He was ordained in 1810, and was consecrated in 1843. His income was nearly £2,500 per annum.

The Czar, it is said, wishes a marshal of France as permanent ambassador to St. Petersburg. He has been heard to say that "in spite of his title, the Duke of Malakoff would be very well received."

It is stated on reliable authority that Queen Victoria will recommend to Parliament the consideration of a new reform bill, in her speech at the opening of the next session.

The Ex-King of Oude is to receive a pension of £120,000 sterling per annum, in perpetuity, from the English Government in compensation for his dethronement.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, is about to be made Field Marshal. The Baton will also be conferred upon Lords Seaton and Gough.

Engler, historical painter, has just died in Paris. Among other works, the deceased painted the altar piece of the Madeleine.

Dr. Livingstone announced at a recent meeting in London that he was about to return to South Africa and take his wife with him.

It is rumored that Sir John Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, will receive the appointment of Minister at Lisbon.

The Baroness Vigier (Sophie Cruvelli) is at present residing in Nice, for her health.

The new *Quarterly Review*, in a sketch of Mr. Buchanan's *personnel*, says:

"He has the habit (that historians attribute to Alexander the Great) of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye, as if to prove, what was undoubtedly the case during his mission in this country, that he could see a vast deal more with half an eye, than all our Ministers when they opened both theirs to the fullest extent, as they had to do more than once, if all tales be true, during the course of their 'transaction of business' with Mr. Buchanan."

Personal.

A private letter, written from this City by a lady, has the following in reference to Ole Bull: "Coming up Broadway, a few days ago, I met Ole Bull, looking so pale and altered that I scarcely knew him. He has been lying ill for three months at a little town on the Illinois River, and had recently arrived here, where his first greeting was to be arrested at the suit of a very doubtful claimant. He and his son, a very fine boy, dined with us the next day after I met him, and we heard more of his recent history. Poor fellow! he says he has lost, in our 'free country,' all that he valued, his health, his money and his good name, and he is content, now, to seek refuge again at home in Norway."

Lamartine has addressed, to the subscribers of his *Recreations Musicals*, a letter of which the principal passages run thus: "My subscribers are not, for me, a public; they are a family of friends. I am not ignorant that good will toward me personally has more to do with your subscriptions than literary interest in what I write. I do not feel humbled by this; I glory in it! I love cordial regard better than Fame. If the desire to give a helping hand to my toil of life, has, in fact, as I suppose, influenced your subscription for 1856, I venture to ask of you, frankly and personally, a renewal of your subscription for 1857."

Lyman Richards Wellington, son of the missionary Richards, has resigned the professorship of Latin and modern languages in Amherst College, which has been kept warm for him for several years, and to which he was elected last fall. He has been in Germany for some time. His resignation is because of a change in his theological views from the orthodox standard of the college to the liberal notions common among German students and thinkers.

The late Nathaniel Davis, of Albany, was one of the merchants of that city in the days of its early prosperity; and all who know the early history of the State will recollect how the firm of Davis & Center carried on an extensive shipping business on the Hudson River, on the eastern and southern coasts. The progress of invention soon suspended this form of enterprise, and the steam vessels and barges took the place of the sloops and schooners.

The eccentric Orientalist, M. Hammer-Purgstall, who had died recently in Germany, exceedingly attached to his wife. On each of her birthdays, when she dismissed to have been confined to her bed with a serious illness, prepared her with her headstone—date and age left blank.

A young woman in Quebec, Mrs. Binon, a French Canadian, has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband, to whom she had been married only six weeks. It appears that she had been forced to marry Binon against her wishes, and during the short time they lived together, they led a very unpleasant life.

Somebody lately offered a comedy to the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, entitled "*Femme pour cause de Deces?*" (Closed on account of a Death.) The manager thought that if he placed in front of his theatre, in large letters, "Closed on account of a death," he should find no ticket-buyers, and, therefore, rejected the piece.

The Boston *Atlas* of Monday contains the valedictory of Thomas M. Edwards, who has for a long time held the post of principal editor, but who now enters upon another field of literary labor. Robert Carter, Esq., will be his successor. Mr. Carter was formerly engaged in editing the *Evening Telegraph*, and was also at one time the editor of the *Commonwealth*.

Hon. A. J. Donelson, late candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is to become a citizen of Memphis. He is a large property holder there, and recently purchased a fine plantation not far from that city, though situated within the boundary of Mississippi.

These bits of New-York gossip are given by the entertaining correspondent of the Boston Transcript:

"For thirty years Mr. Verplanck has been a member of the 'Sketch Club' here—with Bryant, Halleck, Dunlap, and others. At their last meeting he read a delightful paper on 'A Portrait of Garrick,' full of capital anecdotes of the stage and the actor; being detained in the country by a storm, he beguiled the time inditing this agreeable surprise for his fellow-members of the Club; and all who listened to 'the old man eloquent' felt how capable he was of preparing a most interesting volume of personal recollections. Mr. Verplanck was one of the original contributors to the *United States Literary Gazette*, the *Talisman*, &c. His volume of *Historical Discourses* is a Knickerbocker classic; his edition of Shakespeare, one of the most popular extant. Although past 70, his step is as firm, his mind as vigorous and his conversation as animated as ever; happy in the society of his grand-children and children, and the centre of an attached circle of friends, he offers the rare spectacle, among us, of a rational and cheerful old age; long may he live to dispense the graces of intellectual companionship and genial reminiscence.

The most popular leader of 'our bands,' who perform at private entertainments, is Mosk, a German of noble presence, whose handsome face, picturesque beard, and admirable harp playing, have obtained the sobriquet of 'King David.' Many a smile is vouchsafed him by the fair belle as she waits, all cloaked and hooded, for her carriage after a party, and many a 'treat' is proffered him by the Fifth-avenue hosts, in the pauses of the dance. A few months ago, Mosk, on his way home at night, was hustled by a bar-room ruffian; he, although of Herculean strength, merely pushed him aside and continued his way. In a few minutes he was assaulted by an accomplice of his insulter, who with a slung shot broke the bridge of his nose, and nearly put out an eye. Sad is it now to see this nobleman of nature deformed for life, and unable to obtain redress in law-despising Gotham, because of the plea of self-defence sustained by the legal allies of ruffianism."

Here is a sensible suggestion to autograph hunters, from the Boston *Transcript*:

"We would suggest to all individuals who apply from a distance for autographs, to enclose with their application an envelope addressed to themselves, with a postage stamp upon it. One of our friends has received within the last month fifty letters from various parts of the country, asking for his autograph, every few of which enclosed a return post-age stamp, and none of them a return envelope. The labor of writing the address alone is very considerable, and all trouble should be spared to the person who is willing to oblige applicants for a specimen of his handwriting."

The Late Fatal Mistake in Baltimore.

From the Sun of Thursday.

Yesterday, a most lamentable result occurred from the careless compounding of a prescription by an apothecary. The circumstances, as developed before the Jury of Inquest, are simply these: Mr. Zoebaeb, who resides at No. 37 Granby-street, had a little son named John, between two and three years of age, who was sick. Dr. Arnold, residing in Lombard-street, near Lloyd, was called in and prescribed for him. The prescription reads: "Anise seed water, chloride of potash, oil of lemon, and syrup of squills." The medical terms we do not give, nor the quantities of the mixture. The prescription was taken to the apothecary-store of Mr. Ernst Leyser, on the corner of Lombard and Eden streets, who made the mixture. The father of the child says he took it home on Tuesday evening, and poured out a teaspoonful and gave it to the child. Only a portion was swallowed, when the child vomited and threw it all up, but had spasms. The child rested apparently well during the night, and yesterday, at 10½ o'clock, in accordance with the doctor's directions, a full teaspoonful was given, which in a brief period caused death. Terrified at the result, the parent hastened to the apothecary and the physician, to ascertain what was the matter.

The apothecary, confident in the correctness of his compounding, took the bottle of liquid and swallowed a portion, when, within three or four minutes, passing into the presence of his wife, he fell and in a short time expired. Dr. Arnold tasted it, but swallowed none, and he was at one time supposed to be dying, but when last heard from yesterday evening was better. He was in such a condition that he had to be cared home on a settee.

Dr. Cunningham, coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased, and the evidence of the witnesses went to show the substance of the above. As to the medicine, Drs. Lamen, Healey and Buse gave evidence before the Jury of inquest, and gave it as *their opinion, after having examined the drug store*, that "cyanuret of potash" had been substituted for the "chloride of potash." The former is a deadly poison, while the latter is comparatively harmless. It is almost or quite as deadly in its effects as "prussic acid."

The verdict of the Jury was that the death of each was caused by the taking of medicine compounded in mistake. This case shows how exceedingly careful druggists should be in the compounding of prescriptions. It is a most lamentable affair.

Defaulting Bank Teller.—Most of our readers, no doubt, recollect that, a few months since, the Grand Jury of the Municipal Court indicted Caleb B. Atkins, Paying Teller at the Washington Bank, for embezzlement of $7,500 from that institution. On Thursday, Mr. Cooley, District-Attorney, stated in court that he had received a note from the Bank Directors announcing that they had received satisfactory promises of full indemnity for their loss. It was also stated by J. H. Bradley, counsel for Atkins, that a petition, numerously signed, would be presented to the prosecuting Attorney, wherein the signers declare that Mr. Atkins be put on a probation and the indictment placed on file. Mr. Cooley said he should withhold any assent to such a proceeding until the accused was placed at the bar. He then should, without doubt, acquiesce in the proposition of the counsel, and give full and sufficient reasons for so doing, which he deemed would be satisfactory to the Court. The case will probably be settled in a few days.—*Boston Bee.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

New-York, Monday, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is limited; prices slightly favor buyers. Pearls, $7 75@$7 81½; Pots, $7 50@$7 62½ ₮ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₮ lb.

COTTON—Parties differ a little about prices. Stock reduced; sales restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather brisker, but prices are infirm and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of about 6,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 95@ 8 15
Extra Genesee	7 90@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian is very moderately sought after at, however, full prices. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 60@$7 75 ₮ bbl.; Southern is essentially unaltered. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 95@$8 and 50 ₮ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, yet it is steady at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₮ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand and at old rates: at $5 12½@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Brandywine, ₮ bbl. The latter brings $7 62½@$7 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN.—Wheat is inactive and irregular in value. Rye is scarce and quoted at 99c.@$1c. for ordinary to choice, ₮ bushel; sales 1,000 bushs. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 56c.@58c. for Ohio and Lake; 50c.@52c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 45c.@46c. for Southern, ₮ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1 02@$1 22 for very inferior to choice, ₮ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ₮ bushel. Corn is still very sparingly sought after at old rates. There were sales reported to-day of only about 11,600 bushels, in lots, at 71c.@72c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and 74c. for Southern White, in store, ₮ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 350 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ₮ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Last week's sales included 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in bond) 22 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection, less the duty, for Canada; 3,000 Dry and Dry salted Tampico (to arrive) 21 lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,011 Dry Maracaibo, 24 lbs. at 20c., 4 months, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 307 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo, on private terms; 500 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 27c., six months, rejecting water-damaged; 1,000 Dry Southern, 18@20 lbs., at 26@26½c. each, rejecting water-damaged; 500 Dry Salted Southern, 22 lbs., 20c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 100 Dry Salted Jamaica, 26 lbs., 24c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 350 Green Salted, Buyer the option @ 8 lbs., 12c., 6 months; 150 Green Salted, Western, 50 lbs., 11½c., cash; 500 City Slaughter, heavy weights, 11c. Vessels expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Hamilton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 12,000 Hides; the *Mary Wilkes*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *G. W. Russel*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *Saltear*, from Orinoco, with 16,000 Hides. (9 days out.); the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 Hides; the *Wilkelm*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 Hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 4,400—(same time last year, 61,700; year before, 47,100;)—as follows: 600 Dry Buenos Ayres; 100 Dry Maracaibo; 2,300 Mexican, and 1,500 Dry Southern. Texas &c.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₮ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@6c. ₮ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig, at about former rates, ₮ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Inactive at old prices.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal at 90c. for Common, and $1 00 for Lump, ₮ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 30c.; Porto Rico, 37½c.@38½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@36c.; and new crop Clayed Cuba, 32c. ₮ gallon.

Comparative Statement of the total consumption of Molasses in the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) in each of the last seven years:

	Total of Foreign, Gallons.	Total of all kinds, Gallons.
1850	24,806,949	37,019,349
1851	33,328,376	48,948,019
1852	29,417,511	42,397,511
1853	28,516,831	55,096,831
1854	34,427,019	54,466,019
1855	33,558,426	47,966,065
1856	26,014,878	39,606,878

NAVAL STORES—Present no really new feature.

OILS—The general demand is moderate. Prices of he leading kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, sales having been reported since our last of about 350 bbls., in lots, at $20 for old Mess; $21 for new do., and $18 for new Prime, ₮ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9½c. ₮ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate supply and fair demand, at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₮ lb. Bacon continues in request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c. @11¾c. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last reach about 370 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 13¼c.@13½c. ₮ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $9 50@$10 25 for new Prime; $10 50@$13 for Country Mess; $10 50@$13 for repacked do.; $15@$15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $16@$16 25 for extra do. do., ₮ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$22 ₮ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $19@$21 ₮ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₮ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₮ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of last Wednesday, says: "As a general thing, the market has been firm during the week; and were it not for the scarcity of money, dealers having their means locked up in the large stocks now on hand, and which they cannot ship for the want of transportation facilities, a large business would have been done for present delivery, as the most unbounded faith is exhibited in high prices. A large business has been done, however, for future delivery, the time ranging from the first of February to the middle of April, and a large quantity of Meat has been sold to be delivered at various Western points—at Evansville, New-Albany, Terre Haute, in Indiana; Louisville and other points in Kentucky, besides some points in Illinois. The product of 6,000 Hogs, delivered at 'Peoria, Ill.,' was sold on 'Change, Monday, at $18, we understood, for Mess Pork, and 11¼c. for Lard, 5c. for bulk shoulders, and 8¼c. or 8¾c. for sides. The particulars of all these sales have been kept private, many of them strictly so. The time of delivery has been generally fixed 'upon the opening of navigation.' The unfavorable advices from England seem to have little or no effect upon the minds of dealers. Contracts for the delivery of Lard, maturing in April have been sold at $11 75, and $11 80 was offered for some yesterday and refused. $12 for March for February delivery was offered and refused last evening. Lard had been quiet for present delivery at 11¾c., but holders are not pressing on the market. New Bacon Sides sold to the extent of 150 hhds., at 8c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c. for Sides, but there is not an active demand. There are buyers of Bulk Porks for future delivery at 7¾c. and 8¼c. to 8¾c. for Shoulders and Sides, but few sellers. The advices from the packing points come in slowly, and we think we shall not be able to make up our report for several weeks to come. In our last, we stated we would not publish any further weekly receipts, but finding that several lots of Hogs arrived the succeeding three or four days, we altered our intention, and publish another report this week: this is, however, the final one, and our next will be the returns from the various Packing-houses. Hogs have been sold, Monday, for shipment to New-York, at $7 50, where prices have advanced to $9@$9 50 and in active demand. The receipts for the week, &c., have been as follows:

	Past week.	For the Season.	Same time last Season.	Same time in 1854-5.
From Kentucky	90,081	96,038	64,260	
By River and R. R	2,945	186,447	260,854	126,106
Through Toll-gates	800	32,309	34,437	47,000
Slaughtered at Plainville	1,500	28,000	28,370	33,130
Totals	5,545	342,817	389,901	232,245

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 100 tcs., common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₮ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up last week's business, thus; "Goat—The market during the fore part of the week was entirely bare of stock, and I have consequently no sales to notice. A cargo from Curacoa was received the latter part of the week which are not yet landed. Deer—Transactions have been to a fair extent at full prices; 5,000 lbs. prime Missouri at 40c.; 2,000 lbs. Florida at 30c. and 12,000 lbs. Bolivar City on private terms."

SUGARS—The supply is reduced; the demand is moderate; prices favor factors. Sales have been made since our last of about 180 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@10¾c.; and 470 boxes Havana at 9⅝c.@10¾c. ₮ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 11¼c. ₮ lb.

TOBACCO.—Grant, Hodgson & Co., of London, remark: "In taking a retrospective view of the London market for the past year, we have to observe that prices for all descriptions presented no change deserving notice until August, when accounts were received of unfavorable character respecting the growing crop; continued accounts still more unfavorable being received, an advance was established in August and September of nearly 1d ₮ lb.; early in October advices of the serious frosts of the 23d and 24th September were communicated by telegraph and afterwards confirmed, resulting in an advance of prices of this market from 2d. to 3d. ₮ lb., and which have been fully supported." Elliott & Urmson, of Liverpool, state that "the imports of Tobacco into Liverpool during 1856, have been 12,945 hhds., viz: 4,073 Virginia Leaf, 2,662 Stemmed; 1,398 Kentucky Leaf, 2,134 Stemmed, and 2,644 Marylands. The deliveries of the year have been 12,271 hhds., viz.: 3,619 Virginia Leaf, 2,873 Stemmed; 915 Kentucky Leaf, 2,734 Stemmed, and 1,690 Marylands; of which 813 Virginia Leaf, 170 Stemmed; 236 Kentucky Leaf, 2,069 Stemmed, and 1,467 Marylands—4,715 hhds. were for home use; 216 Virginia Leaf, 1,070 Stemmed; 73 Kentucky Leaf, 1,088 Stemmed, and 148 Marylands—2,595 hhds. sent to exchange; 1,394 Virginia Leaf, 83 Stemmed; 598 Kentucky Leaf, 2 Stemmed, and 15 Marylands—1,902 hhds. for exportation; and 1796 Virginia Leaf, 1,080 Stemmed; 68 Kentucky Leaf, and 605 Stemmed—3,549 hhds. for Ireland. There remain in Liverpool for sale 2,110 Virginia Leaf, 1,634 Stemmed; 763 Kentucky Leaf, 2,509 Stemmed, and 1,228 Marylands—8,230 hhds., leaving in the hands of dealers, exporters and manufacturers 521 Virginia Leaf, 186 Stemmed; 281 Kentucky Leaf, 906 Stemmed, and 836 Marylands—3,659 hhds. The weight of unmanufactured Tobacco on which duty was paid for the year ending 5th December, 1854, was 30,144,989 lbs.; 1855, to Nov. 30, 30,495,214 lbs., and this year 29,134,614 lbs., showing the large increase on the previous one of 1,609,400 lbs.

In London the stock is	10,700 hhds. against	10,041 in 1855.
In Ireland	1,000 hhds. against	1,050 in 1855.
In Scotland	1,515 hhds. against	1,411 in 1855.
In Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, &c	1,518 hhds. against	1,462 in 1855.
Here	10,389 hhds. against	10,315 in 1855.

The stocks on the Continent in first hands estimated at 7,300 hhds.

Import into Liverpool for:

	Virginia.		Kentucky.		
	Leaf.	Stmd.	Leaf.	Stmd.	Marylands.
1854	1932	2421	1160	5651	1791 — 12,955 hhds.
1855	2092	3511	1969	9013	1808 — 11,097 hhds.
1856	4073	2662	1398	2134	2644 — 12,945 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales of 520 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 29¾c.@29c., mostly at the lower rate, ₮ gallon.

WOOL—The following review of the English Wool trade, for the year 1856, is from the *European Times*: "It has been evident for some years that the consumption of Wool has been progressing more rapidly than its production—the growth of each year has been more and more closely worked up before the following season's clip could reach the market—the consuming power, both in England and on the Continent, having gradually increased, not only in amount, but through improvements in machinery, in celerity. With these facts in view and the war virtually terminated; with stocks unusually light and prospects favorable, it was pretty generally expected at the commencement of 1856, that higher prices must rule; nor was the expectation long in being realised—before the end of the first month East India Wools had advanced ½d., and English and Irish Wools 1d. @1½d. ₮ lb.—the tendency was further confirmed in February and March when Colonial Wools went up 2d.@3d. ₮ lb. and East India a further ½d. English Wools still continuing to sympathisingly rise; meanwhile consumption gained space on the impoverished stocks, the market being quite denuded of certain qualities; confidence continuing strong, and Wool must be had—the London May sales came on; and for the first week or ten days, and until the most necessitous wants had been relieved, competition literally raged, and up went prices 9d., 8d., and even 4d. ₮ lb.—this was the culminating point—manufacturers began to think better stop machinery than follow such rates—besides in the following months, June and July, the heaviest receipts of the year would be coming in from Australia, and the entire English clip viewed in every direction; by such considerations the spell was broken; and at once the rapid advance generally—the set-back—the Colonial was less even more rapidly than gained; English Wools declined 1d. @1½d. ₮ lb., and in the Liverpool sales the East India followed the same course, and to about the same extent. In due course new Wools began flowing freely to market, and as the Continental demand had somewhat subsided—prices of Wool being still higher in proportion to goods, consumers appeared resolved to bring about a lower range; and at the London July sales, which comprised the immense number of 90,000 bales of Colonial Wools, prices opened at a further decline of 1d. ₮ lb., an improvement, however, soon made its appearance, which, increasing to the end, the opening decline was completely recovered, notwithstanding the entire circumstances of this sale—the enormous quantity brought forward—the downward bias previously given to prices and the general disposition of the buyers, there can be no doubt that the final result was the greatest triumph of [illegible]—the inference [illegible] pamphlets. The June depreciation of [illegible] also was fully restored in August, September, and October—the English [illegible] being freely supplied—continental [illegible] but without allowing any [illegible] of Wools from the new clip having been [illegible], decidedly firmer feeling set in, even in the early part of January at 1 ₮ cent.; and the last public sales of the year established an advance of 2d. ₮ lb on Colonial and 1d. @1½d. on East India, since which English Wools have risen 1½d.@2d. ₮ lb. English and Australian Wools may therefore be quoted 4d.@6d. ₮ lb. higher on the year, and East India Wools (which maintained a higher average than other Wools during the whole of the year) 3d.@4d. ₮ lb. higher. We commence the year 1857 with high prices, but on the whole, very light stocks—the last year's clip of English and Australian Wools being far sought into, and five months having to elapse before new Wool will be ready for market, prospects for the meantime appearing good, we see no chance for a lower range at present. The total imports of Colonial and Foreign Wool into the United Kingdom for 1856 are 289,011 bales, against 345,997 bales in 1855—making an increase of 43,054 bales—besides which there is a decrease of Export, compared with last year, of say 6,980,000 lbs., which, being reduced to bales of 240 lbs. each, would give 29,666 bales, and, added to the increase of Import, would provide a gross surplus for home consumption of 71,720 bales. The Liverpool imports amount to 135,000 bales, (against 118,000 last year,) and contain 92,000 bales Australian, and 94,000 bales East India."

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₮ lb; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₮ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₮ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₮ tc.; Rosin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₮ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 35s. ₮ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale of Stock at Auction—For $165,000.—Stock at Auction—For Rent by Nicolay, Auctioneer.—By order of executors, and by virtue of a power contained in the will of the late Albert Gallatin, will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2,342 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Coal Company, ninety days each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (about 10,000 acres) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn., in the centre of the coming of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and underlaid between the great coal centers of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lackawaxen Railroad, (now completed and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by land and) with all the valley towns from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, and from New-York's deepest and best harbor. The Lackawanna River, running half a mile through the property, affords an abundance of water for all mining and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not being desirous of the extension of the above Road, engaged the services of Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,500 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now salable for town lots. The capital stock is $600,000, divided into shares of $50 each, all paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. Hoyer, Auctioneer.

Attractive Sale of Splendid House-hold Furniture and Housekeeping Articles—This Day, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M., at No. 346 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave. The house is very large, newly furnished, and contains a large quantity and extensive variety of the best quality of all kinds of goods suitable for genteel housekeeping. Basement contains mahogany extension table, sofa bed, mosaic inlaid sideboard, chairs, arm chairs, &c. Parlor, a very rich and an infinite variety of table ware, as china dinner and tea sets, silver tea service and salvers, pitchers, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. Parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, bookcases, Chinese secretary, imported gas chandeliers, five and six light, lace window curtains, fine oil paintings, elegantly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, a superb instrument and fully warranted, English oil-cloth, rosewood hat-stand, mantel clocks and decorations, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, fine blankets and bedding, bureaus, washstands, and toilet sets, engravings, &c., &c., altogether making an assortment well worthy of the attention of all persons in want of fine goods at small prices. Sale without reserve, and commences in the parlors at 10½ precisely, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

Auction Notice—By E. B. Franklin & Co.—Sale of the whole furniture contained in the parlors, dining-room, bed-rooms, bar-room and kitchen of the Farmer's Hotel, No. 347 Washington-st., on Thursday Morning, Jan. 29, will be sold without reserve, the contents of the above House, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the House; dining-room furniture comprising tables, table covers, crockery and China ware, cutlery, queens glass ware, chairs, &c., &c., the contents of about 40 bedrooms, in which are first-class bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, washstands, toilet ware, carpets, mirrors, &c. Also the contents of the Barber's shop, consisting of 3 superior upholstered mahogany Barber's chairs in stock, and the usual furniture of a first-class Barber's shop, also kitchen range, steam tables, copper boilers, and every article required in the ordinary department of a hotel; also stock and sell off clothes, stoves and pipes, bar counter, and bar fixtures, and the stock of liquors and cigars, beer pumps, mirrors, marble-top (Croton water) washstands, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. Dealers and others can rely on every article in the House being sold without reserve.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

Valuable Property on Bradestreet.—Adrian H. Muller will sell at auction on Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon erected, on the easterly side of Bradestreet, between West Broadway and Greenwich street, Nos. 140 and 142, each lot 25 feet by 74 feet. The property is in fee. Title perfect, derived from Trinity Church. Terms 25 per cent. cash, balance may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off the same at any time, by giving 30 days' notice.

Sale will be positive on or before 1st of May next.

Reade-st. is to be widened 22 feet on the northerly side, thus making it equal to Chambers-st.

Sale absolute to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

Columbia College Property on Park-place.—Adrian H. Muller will sell at auction on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, 16 of the choicest lots in the centre of the business part of the City of New-York, varying in size from 25 feet to 29 feet eight inches, front and rear, and from 75 feet to 90 feet deep, situated on the northerly side of Park-Place, and embracing the entire front from Church-street to College Place, and now in the occupancy of the College. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent. per annum, and can be paid off at any time, by giving the Trustees 90 days notice. Possession will be given on or before the 10th day of May next. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

Executors' Peremptory Sale of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street Property.—Adrian H. Muller will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Catharine Cosine, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

Broadway.—Five lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

Fifty-Sixth-street.—Also, 6 lots on the south side of 56th-st., in rear of the above.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Peter A. Hegeman,
Cornelius Westerfield, } Executors.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

Elegant Household Furnitute at Auction.—Philip R. Wilkins will sell, at auction, on Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of parlor suites in velvet and hair cloth, Voltaire chairs, covered with plush and hair cloth, divans, sofas, centre and card tables, marble tops, 18x24 têtes, extension tables, hat stands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, glass, marble-top and other cottage chairs, rocking do., Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

Wm. T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

By George Nicholls.—Store No. 66 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,470,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. CAMP, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$696,614 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNHILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$360,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—J. B. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. B. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,545,653 87
Average amount of Specie.....617,686 75
Average amount of Circulation—notes of less than $5.....
Average amount of Deposits.....4,513 00
Average amount of Circulation.....4,266,331 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,000,939 26
Average amount of Specie.....1,300,685 26
Average amount of Circulation.....2,665 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,360,335 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,370,482 97
Average amount of Specie.....77,986 03
Average amount of Circulation.....83,053 33
Average amount of Deposits.....1,186,126 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,421,121 79
Average amount of Specie.....261,866 72
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....2,490,108 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MORRIS, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MORRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,780,685 10
Average amount of Specie.....151,764 56
Average amount of Circulation.....76,165 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,520,285 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,650,459 54
Average amount of Specie.....535,926 91
Average amount of Circulation.....94,924 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,102,561 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,548,039 62
Average amount of Specie.....668,456 50
Average amount of Circulation.....485,107 00
Average amount of Deposits.....8,367,508 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE G. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$974,926 24
Average amount of Specie.....61,407 90
Average amount of Circulation.....169,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.....821,138 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JAS. E. BENNET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,427,085 27
Average amount of Specie.....113,065 96
Average amount of Circulation.....312,003 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,230,240 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN S. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$653,300 28
Average amount of Specie.....22,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....126,351 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,233,572 26
Average amount of Specie.....97,606 00
Average amount of Circulation.....110,765 00
Average amount of Deposits.....933,375 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$622,315 26
Average amount of Specie.....23,442 41
Average amount of Circulation.....104,155 00
Average amount of Deposits.....372,936 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. LEWIS FOSTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,272,265 10
Average amount of Specie.....253,250 12
Average amount of Circulation.....211,240 15
Average amount of Deposits.....1,054,517 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—J. G. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. G. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$718,909 48
Average amount of Specie.....86,615 00
Average amount of Circulation.....178,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....599,117 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,971,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,742,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
W. G. MERCEIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,128,734 07
Average amount of Specie.....386,247 84
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....3,866,179 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,472,450 20
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,142,622 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$476,126 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. BANKS, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. H. RIELEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,597,397 20
Average amount of Specie.....179,863 23
Average amount of Circulation.....112,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,271,261 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$719,059 00
Average amount of Specie.....41,272 51
Average amount of Circulation.....54,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....554,278 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,899 25
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....72,370 00
Average amount of Deposits.....492,815 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,355,704 27
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,779,778 23
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNHILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$462,744 00
Average amount of Specie.....19,722 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,926 00
Average amount of Deposits.....201,166 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$734,423 97
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,105,190 90
Average amount of Specie.....177,726 73
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,919,002 98
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORGAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$884,443 24
Average amount of Specie.....42,477 42
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BRAGG, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BRAGG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,626,861 12
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSSER M. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,127,692 62
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,355,704 27
Average amount of Specie.....68,872 93
Average amount of Circulation.....109,133 00
Average amount of Deposits.....782,135 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. TAYLOR, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,452,815 23
Average amount of Specie.....199,273 78
Average amount of Circulation, (nothing less than that of the late Bank).....107,160 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,726,497 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,897,193 91
Average amount of Specie.....717,719 18
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,368,649 66
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,861,782 30
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$861,938 54
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$473,070 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,272 00
Average amount of Circulation.....32,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....142,972 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$196,849 77
Average amount of Specie.....2,944 93
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,047,372 29
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,687,327 77
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FARNUM HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FARNUM HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$555,196 17
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORGAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,005,164 20
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, President.

Sworn before me this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,962,619 12
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,514,333 07
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN WARREN, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN WARREN, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOS. R. ROSEBRUGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,121,197 95
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,102,040 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
SAMUEL F. BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,864,373 10
Average amount of Specie.....79,164 82
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,900,599 20
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1857.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the thirty-first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next, upon stock registered at London on or before the fifteenth day of January instant.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at New-York, Boston and Albany, at the close of business on Saturday, the thirty-first of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the twenty-third of February next. The Transfer Books at London remain closed from the fifteenth of January inst. to the twenty-fifth of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 16th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FROM the net earnings of this Company for the year ending November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.

W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $600, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 29. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIV

...Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock...

...Mr. Stebbins moved that the proposed appropriation of $125,000 for iron pavement be stricken out. He was satisfied he said, that an iron pavement could not be laid for less than $10 a yard; and $125,000 would only be sufficient.

Alderman Adams stated the fact that the iron pavement already laid in this City cost only $6 50 a yard.

Alderman Stebbins said he was not well informed of that, contending from at $25 a yard. It was impossible to lay a good pavement for less than $10 a square yard.

Alderman Drake stated that he was chairman of the Committee on Streets at the time that east-iron pavement in Reade-street was laid, and knew that when the persons who had applied for leave to lay them contracted at their own expense had obtained permission and had executed the work, they proposed to the Corporation to do any quantity of the same work at $6 50 a yard.

The motion to strike out was lost by a vote of 17 to 8.

Considerable discussion was elicited by a motion offered by Alderman Courtin to strike out of the Levy the words "under contract," in the statement of the item for street-cleaning.

Alderman Adams moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "by contract" for "under contract." His amendment was lost, as was also the original motion.

The question on the adoption of the Tax-levy was then put, and the Levy was adopted in its entirety by seven of the Aldermen.

A number of communications from the other Board were now received, to be laid on the table.

A remonstrance in favor of the establishment of the line of stages referred to in the remonstrance already alluded to, was presented. The petition was taken up from the table, and the matter was debated at some length.

A motion to refer the same to a special committee was made by Alderman Wilson, and subsequently by Alderman Blunt.

An amendment providing for its reference to the Committee on Streets was lost, and the original motion was carried.

Alderman Courtin moved that a Special Committee of the Board be appointed to proceed to Albany and present to the State Legislature the proposed City Charter.

Alderman Tucker opposed the motion, but it was carried by a large majority.

The President appointed Aldermen Wilson, Courtin and Brower as a special Committee on the matter of the new line of stages through Lexington-avenue and Irving-place.

A number of assessment lists were submitted and confirmed.

The Committee to whom had been referred the petition of Hose Company No. 2, praying the Board to reverse the decision of the Fire Commissioners, by which members of the Company had been suspended for running their apparatus over the sidwalk in Centre-street, reported in favor of reversing the decision in question, on the ground that the portion of the sidewalk over the vaulted ground is liable to many objections, from the Harlem Railroad cars and railroad, and that the Railroad Company employs only 4 cars, which greatly interfere with the free passage of vehicles of every description.

After considerable debate, the motion to adopt the report was declared to be lost for want of a constitutional vote, there being but 16 votes in favor of the adoption.

On motion the vote was reconsidered, and the report was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

☞ A man named Abram Van Arden was found, about 10 o'clock Monday night, in one of the streets of the Twelfth Ward, with both legs frozen. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

☞ On Sunday, a Twenty-second Ward policeman found the dead body of a child in a snow-bank in Forty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ATTACK BY GARROTERS—THEY ARE FIRED UPON AND RUN.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas Thomas, Jr., the architect, was attacked by garroters, a few evenings since, while proceeding to his home in Twenty-fourth-street. Hearing footsteps behind him, and suspecting mischief, Mr. Thomas stopped as two fellows approached him, and bid them pass on. One of the fellows immediately struck him, but he returned the blow with interest, and drawing a revolver, fired one barrel, and shouted for the police. He then saw two other persons approaching, but not knowing whether they were friends or foes he fired a second barrel, whereupon the whole party turned and fled. Mr. Thomas pursued, keeping up a running fire, until the contents of the revolver were exhausted. Not a policeman appeared during the whole transaction. He thinks he wounded one or two of the rascals. He fortunately escaped with only a slight injury to his right hand, from the force of the blow he gave one of the party. Mr. T. had a large sum of money with him at the time, of which, thanks to his courage and revolver, he was not robbed.

STOCK CERTIFICATE ROBBERY.—CAPTURE OF THE THIEF.

A fellow giving his name as Thomas McCauley was brought before Justice Woods on Sunday, and committed for a further hearing upon robbery.

It appears from the evidence that, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, of No. 203½ Bowery, while passing through Grand-street, with a satchel on her arm, was approached from behind by the prisoner, who snatched the satchel from her and ran off. Officer Hughes, of the Fourteenth Ward, being near, pursued the thief to the lady's cry for help, secured and overhauled the runaway, and found and returned to its owner the stolen property, which the thief had dropped in his flight.

PICKING THE POCKETS OF A MINISTER'S WIFE IN CHURCH.

James Davis, a well-known Bowery kid, though only 20 years of age, was committed on Monday at the Essex Market Police Court for picking the pocket of Mrs. Bangs (the minister's wife) of a porte-monnaie, containing $3, in the Methodist Church, on Sunday last. The deed was done just as the congregation were leaving the church, and was observed by several persons. The young "knack" was detained until the arrival of a Seventeenth Ward Policeman, to whom he was given in charge.

THE THIEVES—ARREST OF ONE OF THEM.

A man named Owen Gannon, and who was recognized as an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, was arrested by two Eighth Ward Policemen, for stealing several hogs from a drove while it was passing through Greenwich-street. Hog stealing is carried on pretty extensively. Those who resort to this species of theft follow the droves as they are driven along, and take advantage of any "scattering" among them by driving one or more of them quickly up some convenient alley-way. Gannon was committed by Justice Hackett.

A DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.

Annie Barret, a servant girl, was arrested on Saturday, by Mr. Isel, employed in Thirty-third-street, by officers Kinner and Smith of the Chief's office, on complaint of Mrs. McCoubrey of West Farms, who accuses her with stealing jewelry and other articles from his house while in the country. A portion of the property alleged to have been stolen was found in possession of Annie, who is also accused of changing her place of service frequently, and leaving each employer minus some of his household goods. She was looked up for an examination.

CAPTURE OF PICKPOCKETS.

Two young men, giving their names as William Hogan and James Dorian, were arrested on Saturday for picking pockets at Washington Market.

About 6 o'clock P. M., the same day, Officer Kinner, while passing through Chatham-street, observed some one of those kids operating upon a lady. He discovered one of them with a porte-monnaie in his hand, (just stolen from the lady, no doubt,) and him he captured after a short chase. The remainder of the gang escaped. The prisoner was arraigned with the property found upon his person, the having no doubt of the theft. He was committed for trial. [illegible] was committed for examination.

[illegible] breaks out a side light by the basement door, and by ...

This morning's task [illegible] without detection. They took away about $20 worth of silver ware and flatware.

The Twelfth Ward Police [illegible] on Sunday afternoon [illegible] who had mustered at Harlem for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight, and arrested two of the ringleaders, named James and Daniel O'Connell.

[Advertisement.]

Extreme Depravity.—It is a sad thing that man should be so wicked—even fiendish; but there is no question as to the terrible fact—a new counterfeit of that excellent and beneficial medicine, Brandreth's Pills, is out. Thousands of poor families, for twenty years and more, have relied upon the genuine Pills whenever they have been sick, and while the more prejudiced and stickers for bleeding and calomel have died, they have secured cheaply a large share of vigorous health. To save these sensible and enlightened patrons of the true pill from deception, I beg they will attentively peruse the following warning:

Beware of Counterfeit Pills purporting to be Brandreth's genuine Pills. There is out a very close imitation of these celebrated Pills—so much alike are they to the genuine, that it is only an expert that can at once distinguish the difference. The half-gross package label is an exact *fac simile* of that on the genuine package, except that the paper on which the counterfeit is printed is tinged with blue, the genuine being white. The box of Pills are like to the genuine as a pin is to pin; but the public can guard themselves from deception by observing that no genuine pills have "241 Broadway" on the side, which all of the counterfeit pills have—all such are counterfeits. I have already stopped the sale to some extent, and have seized a large quantity of counterfeit pills, which can be seen at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, Nos. 417 and 423 Broadway. Let those who wish to secure the genuine Brandreth's Pills purchase at the principal office, as above; at No. 309 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 53 Division-street; at No. 115 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg. T. W. Dyott & Sons, agents, No. 132 North Second-street, Philadelphia.

B. Brandreth.

N. B.—All persons who sell the counterfeit Pills will be pursued to the utmost extent of the law. Remember no genuine have "241 Broadway," on the side label.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed Freeman & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Dangerous Salves.—Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This ungruent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind there lurks no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great drama of the "Surgeon of Paris," the grand Pantomime of "Pizarro, or the Lively Fairies," and the comedy of the "Lottery Ticket," are all three to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night. With such entertainment it's not to be wondered at that this place of amusement has been so successful. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

Sawdust Wanted.

The subscriber is now ready to make contracts for the delivery of one hundred and forty-four thousand bushels of fine sawdust, to be delivered in monthly deliveries of twelve thousand bushels each, at his warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., in this City.

Address Udolpho Wolfe,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the efflux of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures. Kemp's Worm Pastilles are the only safe remedy for Vermicular disease. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Police—An Important Local Improvement Proposed—A New Gas Company—Special Election.

This Board held a regular meeting last evening. After reading and approving the minutes, the business was promptly proceeded with.

Nineteenth Ward.—The Chair announced that the Mayor was present and would draw the terms of the Aldermen of the Nineteenth (new) Ward.

Alderman Fowler was opposed to the proceeding as illegal—the Mayor should have attended to it at the first meeting, and had his protest recorded on the proceeding.

The Mayor then, according to the charter, selected Aldermen Sonens for the short term, (1 year,) and Aldermen Jenkins for the long term, (3 years.)

Executive Business.—Fortunately for the city there was but one office to fill when the Board went into Executive business—that of electing a Constable of the First Ward to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oakey. The successful candidate was John B. Teller.

Steam on Atlantic-Street.—Of course there were numerous politicians present urging the Board to prohibit the use of steam on Atlantic-street by the Long Island Railroad Company. One petition, Alderman Lowber said, was required by parties representing property on the street to the value of $1,250,000. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

A New Gas Company.—The following communication was presented and referred to the Gas Committee:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The Petition of the Brooklyn Consolidated Gas Light Company respectfully shews;

That said Company is duly incorporated under the General Law of the State, and has a capital of $500,000.

That they are prepared to put up their works and to furnish the best quality of gas to private consumers and to light the public establishments and streets of the city at *prices greatly below the present standard of prices* in this city, and such as they think will give entire satisfaction to the city and citizens.

They desire therefore to contract and agree with your honorable body to furnish the city with such Gas as it may require for any and all city purposes, and to agree upon the scale of prices to private consumers, and also to obtain from your honorable body permission and authority to lay their Gas mains, pipes, feeders, and service pipes throughout the city, under such regulations as your honorable body may deem fit and proper.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

James W. Emery,
President of Company.

To Prevent Swindling.—Draft of an act was presented, amendatory of the old act, to prevent public officers from swindling the city out of moneys which may incidentally or otherwise come into their possession. Ordered printed.

Special Election.—A special election was ordered in the Seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Alderman Sterns refusing to qualify. The election is ordered for Feb. 7.

Ninth Ward Aldermen.—A petition, numerously signed by residents of the Ninth Ward, praying the Board to inquire into the legality of the election of Alderman Brewer, was summarily and indefinitely postponed.

The Police Department.—Alderman Rapelye moved that the Police Department be reorganized and reduced so as to be brought within the appropriation made for the present year, which is about one-third less than that for the Department last year.

Alderman Lowber offered as a substitute a similar proposition, but more definite, and also presented a communication from the Auditor, as follows:

Communication from the Auditor.

Gentlemen: The Chief of Police has sent to this Department his report of the Police force, with the amount due each individual member thereof, up to and including Jan. 15. By this return it appears that the force is 975 men, 370 provided the same rate for this number as the present rate of pay namely, viz: $2 75 per day each.

The appropriation for pay of Policemen and all contingent expenses of the Police Department for the current year, is but $130,000. The appropriation for the pay of Policemen alone, for the year 1856, was $180,567 00; decrease for this year, $50,000.

The law under which I act says "that no money shall be paid from the city treasury for any purpose whatsoever, unless upon my certificate that the claim has been incurred under due authority of law." Section 14 of Title 10 of the City Charter reads as follows: "It shall not be lawful for the Common Council of the said city to borrow any money, or to enter into any contract by which they may be compelled to pay money, except for the purposes for which they are or may be authorized to raise money by tax, and then only to an amount not exceeding the sum they are authorized by law to raise by tax during that municipal year, &c."

It is, therefore, necessary that your honorable Board should make some action in the premises before I can proceed to certify the pay rolls of the Police force.

D. L. Northrup, Auditor.

Alderman Fowler moved that this Common Council direct the disbursing officers to withhold the payof the policemen until the 1st prox., and that the whole subject, with so much of His Honor the Mayor's message as is contained in pages 5, 7, 12, and all other pages relating to the Police Department, be referred, with the general matter, to the Police Committee, for report on Monday evening next.—Carried.

Important Proposition.—The following communication was presented from Roswell Graves, Esq., City Surveyor:

Honorable Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

Believing with other tax-payers of the City of Brooklyn that its interests are deeply at stake under the increasing complication, the question of ferries, railroads, stage routes and other proposed improvements is now taking, I respectfully offer for your consideration two general improvements, which, if carried out, will relieve the above mentioned subject of its embarrassments:

First—It is complained that our present ferries as a united whole do not pay—that the principal burden is thrown upon the Fulton Ferry.

Second—*That the Bridge-street Ferry in particular* is a losing adventure; and that the Main-street Ferry is fatally declining.

Third—That the Montague Ferry but accommodates a select few at the expense of the many.

Fourth—*That if we attempt to relieve the general* expense by discontinuing any particular ferry, or by running another ferry from Fulton-street, we will overcrowd our already too much crowded thoroughfares.

Fifth—That a large portion of the city lying south of the City Hall demands a far wider and more direct outlet than Fulton-street below Joralemon now is, and that therefore Flatbush-avenue should be cut through direct to Sands-street.

Sixth—That the grades of Fulton, Main, bridge, Montague and Atlantic streets are not suitable for general travel nor for a generally economical system of drainage.

These objections have their advocates among too numerous and respectable a class of our citizens to pass them idly by. Upon every earnest agitation of them, your honorable body has felt how full of embarrassment they were. They are all and each intimately of influence one upon the other, although each may be carried out independently. As in every crisis, so now, future investment and residence of strangers among us depend entirely upon the present disposition we make of the above question.

North of the City Hall we have heretofore (and then only under pressing necessity) carried out two local improvements. A few years more have proved these to have been as temporary as local.

Fulton-street, from Henry-street to the river, was, in 1834, the principal outlet of all Brooklyn travel. Fulton-street, from Joralemon to the ferry, was, in 1856, to be said to be the same. It would not be a greater undertaking *now to widen* Fulton-street 100 feet its entire length, than it was then to carry out the short widening consummated in 1834; and it should never be forgotten that the latter was mainly accomplished through the enlightened views and *nerve of a single Trustee of the then village.* That day was a crisis also in our history, but the widening of Fulton-street and an increased facility for crossing to New-York was followed by an immediate prosperity and increased value of property in every direction.

*It is not now proposed, however, to disturb Fulton-*street by any further widenings, but to lay before you two large and general improvements that will render the widening of Fulton-street unnecessary. First, however, drawing your attention to the fact that Joralemon-street is very nearly a continuation of Fulton-avenue; and further, that the opening of Chambers-street in New-York, from Chatham-street to a point at or near the Roosevelt-street Ferry, is now in the hands of Commissioners; and also that the burden of vehicle travel across Fulton Ferry is directed above Chambers-street in New-York.

First—It is proposed then to widen Bridge-street to 100 feet in width its entire length, and adjust its grade to that of a permanent thoroughfare. Then to run the boats now crossing from Main and Bridge streets from Bridge-street alone to Roosevelt and Gouverneur streets, New-York.

Second—It is proposed to widen Joralemon-street to 100 feet broad, from Fulton-avenue to the East River, and adjust its grade to that of a permanent thoroughfare. To abolish the South and Montague Ferries, and run the same boats from Joralemon-street to their present landings in New-York.

By the first improvement we would entirely obviate objection No. 2, and in a great measure No. 4, and in part Nos. 1, 5, and 6.

By the second improvement we would remove objections Nos. 3 and 5, and in part Nos. 1, 5, and 6.

Under the Charter, while it is merely provided that no new openings shall take place without consent of owners, &c., it is as wisely provided that your Honorable body may widen and improve such streets as are now laid out under less stringent restrictions.

The improvements proposed will doubtless remove vital municipal difficulties. They will also allay serious differences of general and local opinion, upon new and enlarged routes of vehicle and city railroad travel, give more intimate access across and through this city, improve our drainage, and provide for the future growth of the city.

Without entering in detail upon the advantages accruing from these proposed new thoroughfares, I will instance among many other advantages the simple fact, that on the improved and then practicable grade of Bridge-street a person could, by the Fulton-avenue and Bride-street cars, cross the river, and then by the Second-avenue cars from the ferry foot of Roosevelt-street, ride from East New-York to Forty-second-street, New-York, a distance of 8¾ miles for 12 cents.

Yours respectfully,
R. Graves, City Surveyor.

To Special Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Fowler, Van Brunt, Walsh, Pierson.

Water for Brooklyn.—Under the special order, "An Act to provide for the supply of the City of Brooklyn with water," was taken up, and was under consideration at the adjournment.

Annual Report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police.

John S. Folk, Esq., Chief of the Brooklyn Police Department, last night made the following Annual Report to the Common Council:

Report, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended by the Police for Felonies, Misdemeanors, and other Offenses, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856:

Offences.	No. Arrests.	Offences.	No. Arrests.
Assault and battery	1514	Highway robbery	3
Assault on officers	31	Indecent exposure	14
Assault, with int'nt to kill	45	Insulting females	5
Assault with threats	23	Insanity	76
Attempt, rape	5	Intoxication	1,023
Attempt, burglary	2	Interfering with officers	44
Abandonment	28	Illegal voting	9
Attempt, highway rob'y	4	Keeping disor'ly houses	39
Attempt to pass counterfeit money	2	Kidnapping	1
Assault	51	Mauling	15
Attempt, suicide	1	Malicious mischief	24
Attempt, robbery	1	Manslaughter	1
Bastardy	2	Mayhem	1
Burglary	75	Petit larceny	84
Bigamy	1	Passing coun'feit money	6
Breach of the peace	2	Picking pockets	2
Carrying conc'd weapons	1	Perjury	3
Constructive larceny	4	Prize-fighting	7
Counterfeiting	1	Revolt on shipboard	3
Cruelty to animals	1	Receiving stolen goods	8
Disorderly conduct	788	Rape	9
Drunk and disorderly	1658	Runaway apprentices	2
Deserters	4	Robbery on burglary	11
Detained as witnesses	2	Suspicion of arson	3
Disturbing public wors'p	1	Suspicious persons	102
Escaped convicts	4	Suspicion of larceny	21
Embezzlement	2	Selling diseased meat	1
Fighting in public str'ts	158	Seduction	5
False pretences	25	Swindling	1
Forgery	2	Suspicion of highway robbery	1
Furious driving	11	Throwing stones in public streets	31
Fraud	1	Threatening life	7
Fraudulently detaining letters	1	Trespass	2
Gross Intoxication	271	Warrants	483
Grand larceny	10	Violation City Ordinance	268
Gambling	12		
Habitual drunkards	80	Total	5092

Statement showing the number of days the members of the Department have been absent from duty by reason of sickness and disability:

Districts.		Districts.	
I.	437	VI.	18
II.	330	VII.	40
III.	401	VIII.	109
IV.	571	IX.	87

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Districts.	Lodgers.	Lost Children.	Fires Extinguished.	Persons rescued from drown'g.	Money Taken.
I.	2,009	119	11	....	$337 80
II.	1,391	102	8	10	330 00
III.	904	139	....	....	2,455 54
IV.	704	66	....	....	494 66
V.	600	69	14	....	237 80
VI.	271	123	6	....	7 05
VII.	115	....	....	....	....
VIII (Ward)	40	6	....	....	20 00
IX (Ward)	140	....	....	....	6 05
Totals.	6,748	676	39	10	$4,489 41

During the past quarter 2,150 arrests were made—290 less than during the previous quarter.

During this quarter many policemen were suspended each day, out of an average

Dismissed from office

Resigned

Total

MARRIED.

Rhodes—Reid.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Thomas Rhodes, of Galway, Saratoga County, and Miss Mary Reid, of this City.

Dimmock—Hall.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. Wm. Dimmock to Miss Mary Hall, daughter of the late Rev. Hosea Hall.

Wiles—Smith.—On Thursday, Jan. 22, after the Order of the Society of Friends, Thomas J. Wiles, of New-York, to Cynthia T., daughter of Rufus Smith, of Stamford, Delaware Co.

Mallory—Jones.—At Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 22, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Josiah F. Mallory to Miss Juliet, young est daughter of L. J. W. Jones, of Petersburg, Va.

Rice—Russell.—In Chester, Orange Co., on Sunday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Dr. Roberts, Gideon U. Rice, Esq., editor of the Chenango Telegraph, Norwich, N. Y., to Louisa M., eldest daughter of Calvin Russell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Warelow.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, after a long and severe illness, Ann Warelow, aged 45 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 5th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Voy.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, William Voy, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 Church st.

Keyes.—In East Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 26, at the residence of J. B. Keyes, Allaire Keyes, son of Wm. E. and M. L. Keyes, aged 4 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of J. B. Keyes, Franklin-av.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

Dunn.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Jan. 24, John Dunn, aged 70 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 37 4th-st., near South 8th. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

California and Eastern papers please copy.

Douglass.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. Stephen Douglass, Rector of Trinity Chapel, aged 40 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Walter Vanderzee, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the Free Episcopal Church, York-st., between Grove and Hancock.

Schoonmaker.—At Rushwick, on Sunday, Jan. 25, Ella Dorothea, daughter of Nicholas and Gertrude Schoonmaker, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Collier.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, Mrs. Mary S. Collier, widow of the late Mark Collier, formerly of this City, in the 87th year of her age.

Swartwout.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 25, Rest Swartwout, widow of John Swartwout, deceased, formerly of New-York, in the 85th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 26.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	102	250	Erie R. R.	63¾
50,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	90	55	do	63¾
10,000	Miss. 6s	80 85¾	65	do	63¾
3,000	do	86	100	do	63¾
5,000	do	86	100	do	63¾
15,000	do	86 85¾	100	do	63¾
10,000	do	86 85¾	100	Hud. Riv. R'd	33
1,000	Hud. Riv. R'd	89¾	100	Hud. Riv. R'd	33
5,000	do	89 87	300	do	33¾
5,000	Cal. 6s, '75	69¾	100	Harlem Railroad	15¾
1,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	5	Third-av. R'd	89
10,000	E. R R Co. bs	1893	20	N. H. & Hart. R'd	121
1,000	E. R. R Co. bs	89¾	100	Reading Railroad	83
1,000	H. R. R Co. bs	67	200	Reading Railroad	83
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs	93¾	200	do	b3 83
7,000	do	93	300	do	83¾
500	Ill. Cen. Rights	130	300	do	s60 83¾
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2dm.	74½	60	Mich. Cent. R. R.	89¾
228	Bank of Com	104	50	do	s60 89¾
15	Nassau Bank	100	50	do	s60 89¾
10	Commonw Bank	99¾	25	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	84¾
7	Metropolitan Bk	107¾	200	do	b30 87¾
40	Hanover Bank	92	600	do	87¾
10	Park Bank	99	100	do	s60 88¾
12	Del. & Hud. Can Co	119¼	100	do	88¾
25	do	119¼	25	do	b30 88¾
25	Tradesmen's Bank	104	100	do	b30 88¾
10	Ohio L. & T. Co	94¾	150	do	b60 88¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	161¾	200	do	s30 88¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co	30	50	do	c 103¾
500	do	b3 30	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 77¾
200	do	30	40	do	77¾
224	Chic. & R. I. R	99	300	do	78¾
75	do	99¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	88¾	300	Erie Railroad	b10 63¾
10,000	do	s60 88¾	100	do	63¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	90¾	100	do	63¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s	90	10	Ill. Cen. R. R	132¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	69¾	100	Reading R. R	b5 83¾
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	98¾	200	do	b30 83¾
25	La Crosse & Mil. R.	73	100	do	b5 83
11	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73	500	do	s60 83¾
400	Cumb. Coal Co	19¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	55
100	do	s30 20¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	102
40	Penn. Coal Co	161¾	300	do	b60 102
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 94¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	78¾
300	do	b5 94¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R	99¾
50	Erie Railroad	b3 63¾	50	do	b10 99¾

Monday, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 24, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous Statement of Saturday, Jan. 17:

Increase of Loans	$334,014
Decrease of Specie	331,130
Increase Undrawn Deposits	800,994
Decrease in Circulation	168,039

The Statement is again better than the general anticipation on the Street, particularly in the Specie reserve, which shows half a million better than expected, after the export of $781,000 to Europe, and transfer of $527,000 to the Sub-Treasury. The Gold exchanges with the interior, which ran so materially against the City at the close of December, have again turned in our favor. The clearances last week were remarkably light, owing to the weather embargo on the mails and the distant express lines. The daily exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House averaged five millions a day less than the week previous. This will account for the heavy apparent falling off in the gross deposits, while the actual undrawn balances are eight hundred thousand dollars more. Including the Clearing-House operations and Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 26, 1856.	Jan. 24, 1857.	Jan. 17, 1857.
Capital	$49,462,000	$56,797,000	$56,797,000
Loans	96,987,921	111,094,415	110,800,401
Specie	12,733,059	11,653,924	11,905,054
Circulation	7,406,966	7,879,036	8,047,075
Gold Deposits	12,919,815	32,444,075	32,035,766
Exchanged	18,487,287	21,766,594	26,933,779
Undrawn	20,430,793	66,677,981	66,076,987
Sub-Treasury	11,826,961	11,477,993	11,950,439
Jan. 26, 1856—Bank Capital			$49,462,000
Actual Deposits			60,480,793
Together			$109,892,793
Invested in Loans			$96,987,921
In Specie			12,733,059
			$109,630,980
Jan. 24, 1857—Bank Capital			$56,797,000
Actual Deposits			66,877,981
Together			$123,674,981
Invested in Loans			$111,094,415
In Specie			11,653,924
			$122,748,339

Circulation secured by Stocks in Bank Department at Albany,

The week opens on a quiet and rather easy Money Market. Stock people borrow with facility at 7 ₱ cent., and prime short paper, when declined at Bank, is placed outside at 8@8½ ₱ cent. Bills of 3 and 4 months date, first-class, 8½@9 ₱ cent., and fair or second choice names 10@12 ₱ cent. There is known to be a very large amount of Exchange in the Southern mails overdue, and this has tended to limit operations to-day for the Boston steamers. The regular drawers have the market at present at 108¾@108¾ on London; 5.22½@5.21¼ on Paris. The Stock Market closed very firm, after showing symptoms of weakness early in the day on the part of the list. The Securities in favor in England were strongest: for New-York Central 7 ₱ Cents as much as 103¾ was bid, and 99 paid for Illinois Central; the Scrip 128¼; New-York Central Shares 94¾@95; Erie 63¾@¾; Rock Island 99; Panama 97, and Reading 83¾@¾ at close. The speculation in State Stock is more active. Messrs. John G. Wesson & Co. sold over $200,000 Missouri Sixes at 85¾, deliverable at the option of the seller any time in 60 days. Other parties sold at buyer's option as high as 88¾@¾, and for cash at 86 ₱ cent. Virginias scarce at 89¾. The State Auditor's Report is quite favorable to Missouri's finances, besides which a *General Banking System is under advisement in* ...

The Legislature now in session. [illegible] the banks of the State, while the [illegible] supply from some of the Illinois Banks [illegible] at home because the heavy drain [illegible]. Trust Shares, since the [illegible] dividend, selling at 94½, equal to 99, with the half yearly dividend.

Mr. Jacob Little was to-day readmitted to the Stock Exchange, by a vote of 75 to 6. The Committee of Inquiry which he had previously asked for reported on Saturday that he had settled all his outstanding contracts on the basis of the prices current on the 5th December, the day of suspension, at 30 days, and 6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments, and unanimously recommended his reinstatement as a member of the Board. The large vote to-day promptly confirmed the recommendation, and Mr. L. appeared in his old place at the Second Board this afternoon.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY—JAN. 1, 1857.

Cost of the Work and its Real Estate	$19,511,000
Funded debt, 1842	$3,929,667
Funded debt, 1843	2,776,133
Prepaid Capital	6,606,200
Common Shares	1,999,057—$10,308,977
Bills Payable	853,053
Together	$31,673,030
Yearly interest charged on debt, 6 ₱ cent. or	$372,960
Gross Revenue of 1856	$341,076
Expenses, Repairs, &c.	340,217—$680,801
Surplus to Stock	$139,161

The Preference Capital receives 4½ ₱ cent. out of this surplus, payable in Preference Scrip. The Debt and Capital of the work were put up to the present figure by the enlargement of the Canal in 1846 and the embarrassments which succeeded this policy. The tonnage of the old Canal in 1845 *was but 167,742 tons, of which 268,587 was from* Anthracite Coal. The tonnage of 1856 was *1,449,011, of which 1,169,458 was from* Coal. The full capacity of the work, as enlarged, and its greatly extended dock room, is *twenty-five hundred thousand tons.* And on reaching this maximum 8 ₱ cent. clear dividends on both the Preferred and Common Capital is calculated upon, besides $160,000 a year to sink the Debt. At present *rate of tonnage the security of the Debt is placed* beyond reasonable contingency.

FINANCES OF STATE OF MISSOURI—JAN. 1, 1857

Funded Debt, State purposes, Jan. 1, 1858	$302,000
Less paid off by means in Treasury July 1	200,000
Present outstanding Direct State Debt	$602,000
Loan of State Credit to Railroads:	
To Pacific Railroad	$4,700,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	1,500,000
North Missouri	3,240,000